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AS THE HEART HEARS.

I know that I never can hear it, never on earth any more,
I know the music of my life with that silenced voice is o'er;
Yet I tell you, that never across the fells, the wild west wind can moan,
But my sad heart hears, close, true, and clear, the thrill of his earnest tone.

I know that I never can listen, with these mortal ears of mine,
To the step that meant joy and gladness, in the days of auld lang syne;
Yet I tell you the long waves never break in the hollows of the cove,
But they mimic in their rise and fall the tread I used to love.

I know the melody that you sing, with its delicate memoried words,
Is nothing but measured language, well set unto music's chords;
Yet I tell you, as you breathe it, my dead life wakes again.
I laugh to its passionate gladness, I weep to its passionate pain.

I know the beck that tinkles, beside the forget-me-nots there,
Is nothing but water rippling where the willows shimmer fair;
Yet I tell you, for me it murmurs, the very words he said
When We, and the Year, and Love were fresh, in the golden day that is dead.

Aye, Youth is proud, and gay, and bold; still this is left for us,
Who sit 'neath the yellowing tree leaves, and listen to silence thus.
It has life in its April glory, it has hopes with its smiles and tears.
We live alone with Nature and Time, and hear, as the hushed heart hears.

—*All the Year Round.*

The Fool of Five Forks.

BY BRET HARTE.

He lived alone. I do not think the peculiarity arose from any wish to withdraw his foolishness from the rest of the camp, nor was it probable that the combined wisdom of Five Forks ever drove him into exile. My impression is that he lived alone from choice—a choice he made long before the camp indulged in any criticism of his mental capacity. He was much given to moody reticence, and, although to outward appearances a strong man, was always complaining of ill health. Indeed, one theory of his isolation was that it afforded him better opportunities for taking medicine, of which he habitually consumed large quantities.

His folly first dawned upon Five Forks through the Postoffice windows. He was for a long time the only man who wrote home by every mail, his letters being always directed to the same person—a woman. Now it so happened that the bulk of the Five Forks correspondence was usually the other way; there were many letters received—the majority being in the female hand—but very few answered.

The men received them indifferently, or as a matter of course; a few opened and read them on the spot with a barely repressed smile of self conceit, or quite as frequently glanced over them with undisguised impatience. Some of the letters began with "My dear husband," and some were never called for. But the fact that the only regular correspondent of Five Forks never received any reply became at last quite notorious. Consequently, when an envelope was received bearing the stamp of the "Dead Letter Office" addressed to the Fool, under the more conventional title of "Cyrus Hawkins," there was quite a fever of excitement. I do not know how the secret leaked out, but it was eventually known to the camp that the envelope contained Hawkins' own letters returned. This was the first evidence of his weakness; any man who repeatedly wrote to a woman who did not reply must be a fool. I think Hawkins suspected that his folly was known to the camp, but he took refuge in symptoms of chills and fever, which he at once developed, and effected a diversion with three bottles of Indian chologogue and two boxes of pills. At all events, at the end of a week he resumed a pen, stiffened by tonics, with all his old epistolatory pertinacity. This time the letters had a new address.

In those days a popular belief obtained in the mines that Luck particularly favored the foolish and unscientific. Consequently when Hawkins struck a "pocket" in the hillside near his solitary cabin, there was but little surprise. "He will sink it all in the next hole," was the prevailing belief, predicated upon the usual manner in which the possessor of "nigger luck" disposed of his fortune. To everybody's astonishment, Hawkins, after taking out about eight thousand dollars and exhausting the pocket, did not prospect after another. The camp then waited patiently to see what he would do with his money. I think, however, that it was with the greatest difficulty their indignation was kept from taking the form of a personal assault when it became known that he had purchased a draft for eight thousand dollars in favor of "that woman." More than this, it was finally whispered that the draft was returned to him as his letters had been, and that he was ashamed to reclaim the money at the express office. "It wouldn't be a bad speculation to go East, git some smart gal for a hundred dollars to dress herself up and represent that hag, and jest freeze onto that eight thousand," suggested a far-seeing financier. I may state here that we always alluded to Hawkins' fair unknown as "The Hag," without having, I am confident, the least justification for that epithet.

That the Fool should gamble seemed eminently fit and proper. That he should occasionally win a large stake, according to that popular theory which I have recorded in the preceding paragraph, appeared also a not improbable or inconsistent fact. That he should, however, break the faro bank which Mr. John Hamlin had set up in Five Forks, and carry off a sum variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand dollars, and not return the next day and lose the money at the same table, really appeared incredible. Yet such was the fact. A day or two passed without any known investment of Mr. Hawkins' recently acquired capital. "Ef he allows to send it to that Hag," said one prominent citizen, "suthin ought to be done! It's just ruinin' the reputation of this yer camp—this sloshin' around o' capital on non-residents ez can't claim it!" "It's settin' an example o' extravagance," said another, "ez is little better nor a swindle. Thar isn't five men in this camp that, hearin' that Hawkins had sent home eight thousand dollars, must just rise up and send home their hard earnings, too! And, then, to think that that eight thousand was only a bluff after all, and that it's lyin' there on call in Adams & Co's bank! Well! I say it's one o' them things a vigilance committee oughter look into!"

When there seemed no possibility of this repetition of Hawkins' folly, the anxiety to know what he had really done with his money became intense. At last a self-appointed committee of four citizens dropped artfully, but to outward appearances carelessly upon him in his seclusion. When some polite formalities had been exchanged, and some easy vituperation of a backward season offered by each of the parties, Tom Wingate approached the subject.

"Sorter dropped heavy on Jack Hamlin the other night, didn't ye? He allows you didn't give him no show for revenge. I said you wasn't so sich d——d fool. Didn't I, Dick?" continued the artful Wingate, appealing to a confederate.

"Yes," said Dick, promptly, "you said twenty thousand dollars wasn't goin' to be thrown around recklessly. You said Cyrus had suthin better to do with his capital," superadded Dick, with gratuitous mendacity. "I disremember now what partickler investment you said he was goin' to make with it," he continued, appealing with easy indifference to his friend.

Of course, Wingate did not reply, but looked at the Fool, who, with a troubled face, was rubbing his legs softly. After a pause, he turned deprecatingly toward his visitors.

"Ye didn't enny of ye ever hev a sort of tremblin' in your legs—a kind o' shakiness from the knee down?" Suthin'," he continued, slightly brightening with his topic, "suthin' that begins like chills, and yet ain't chills. A kind o' sensation of goneness here, and a kind o' feelin' as if you might die sudden! When Wright's Pills don't somehow reach the spot, and Quinine don't fetch you?"

"No!" said Wingate with a curt directness, and the air of authoratively responding for his friends. "No, never had. You was speakin' of this yer investment."

"And your bowels are all the time irregular?" continued Hawkins, blushing under Wingate's eye, and yet clinging desperately to his theme like a shipwrecked mariner to his plank.

Wingate did not reply, but glanced significantly at the rest. Hawkins evidently saw this recognition of his mental deficiency, and said apologetically, "You was saying suthin' about my investment?"

"Yes," said Wingate, so rapidly as to almost take Hawkins' breath away—"the investment you made in—"

"Rafferty's Ditch," said the Fool, timidly

For a moment the visitors could only stare blankly at each other. "Rafferty's Ditch," the one notorious failure of Five Forks! Rafferty's Ditch, the impracticable scheme of an utterly unpractical man. Rafferty's Ditch, a ridiculous plan for taking water that could not be got to a place where it wasn't wanted! Rafferty's Ditch, that had buried the fortunes of Rafferty and twenty wretched stockholders in its muddy depths!

"And thet's it—is it?" said Wingate, after a gloomy pause. "Thet's it! I see it all now, boys. Thet's how ragged Pat Rafferty went down to San Francisco yesterday in his store clothes, and his wife and four children went off in a kerridge to Sacramento. Thet's why them ten workmen of his ez hedn't a cent to bless themselves with was payin' billiards and eatin' isters. Thet's whar the money kum frum—one hundred dollars—to pay for thet long advertisement of the new issue of Ditch stock in the *Times* yesterday. Thet's why them six strangers were booked at the Magnolia Hotel yesterday. Don't you see—it's thet money—and thet Fool!"

The Fool sat silent. The visitors rose without a word.

"You never took any of them Indian Vegetable Pills?" asked Hawkins timidly of Wingate.

"No," roared Wingate, as he opened the door.

"They tell me that took with the Panacea—they was out o' the Panacea when I went to the drug store last week—they say that, took with the Panacea, they always effect a certain cure—." But by this time Wingate and his disgusted friends had retreated—slamming the door on the Fool and his ailments.

Nevertheless, in six months the whole affair was forgotten, the money had been spent—the "Ditch" had been purchased by a company of Boston capitalists, fired by the glowing description of an Eastern tourist, who had spent one drunken night at Five Forks—and I think even the mental condition of Hawkins might have remained undisturbed by criticism, but for a singular incident.

It was during an exciting political campaign, when party feeling ran high, that the irascible Capt. McFadden, of Sacramento, visited Five Forks. During a heated discussion in the Prairie Rose Saloon words passed between the Captain and the Hon. Calhoun Bungstarter, ending in a challenge. The Captain bore the infelix reputation of being a notorious duelist and a dead shot; the Captain was unpopular; the Captain was believed to have been sent by the opposition for a deadly purpose, and the Captain was, morever, a stranger. I am sorry to say that with Five Forks this latter condition did not carry the quality of sanctity or reverence that usually obtains among nomads. There was consequently some little hesitation when the Captain turned upon the crowd and asked for some one to act as his friend. To everybody's astonishment, and to the indignation of many, the Fool stepped forward and offered himself in that capacity. I do not know whether Captain McFadden would have chosen him voluntarily, but he was constrained, in the absence of a better man, to accept his services.

The duel never took place! The preliminaries were all arranged, the spot indicated, the men were present with their seconds, there was no interruption from without, there was no explanation or apology passed—but the duel did not take place. It may be readily imagined that these facts, which were all known to Five Forks, threw the whole community into a fever of curiosity. The principals, the surgeon and one second left town the next day. Only the Fool remained. He resisted all questioning—declaring himself held in honor not to divulge—in short, conducting himself with consistent but exasperating folly. It was not until six months had passed that Col. Starbottle, the second of Calhoun Bungstarter, in a moment of weakness superinduced by the social glass, condescended to explain. I should not do justice to the parties if I did not give that explanation in the Colonel's own words. I may remark, in passing, that the characteristic dignity of Col. Starbottle always became intensified by the stimulants, and that by the same process all sense of humor was utterly eliminated.

"With the understanding that I am addressing myself confidentially to men of honor," said the Colonel, elevating his chest above the bar-room counter of the Prairie Rose saloon, "I trust that it will not be necessary for me to protect myself from levity, as I was forced to do in Sacramento on the only other occasion when I entered into an explanation of this delicate affair by—er—er—calling the individual to a personal account—er! I do believe," added the Colonel, slightly waving his glass of liquor in the air with a graceful gesture of courteous deprecation—"knowing what I do of the present company—that such a course of action is required here. Certainly not—Sir—in the home of Mr. Hawkins—er—the gentleman who represented Mr. Bungstarter, whose conduct, gad, Sir, is worthy of praise, blank me!"

Apparently satisfied with the gravity and respectful attention of his listeners, Col. Starbottle smiled relentingly and sweetly, closed his eyes half dreamily, as if to recall his wandering thoughts, and began:

"As the spot selected was nearest the tenement of Mr. Hawkins, it was agreed that the parties should meet there. They did so promptly at half-past six. The morning being chilly, Mr. Hawkins extended the hospitalities of the house with a bottle of Bourbon whisky—of which all partook but myself. The reason of that exception is, I believe, well known. It is my invariable custom to take brandy—a wine-glassful in a cup of strong coffee, immediately on rising. It stimulates the functions, Sir, without producing any blank derangement of the nerves."

The barkeeper, to whom, as an expert, the Colonel had graciously imparted this information, nodded approvingly, and the Colonel, amid a breathless silence, went on:

"We were about twenty minutes in reaching the spot. The ground was measured, the weapons were loaded, when Mr. Bungstarter confided to me that he was unwell and in great *Pain*! On consultation with Mr. Hawkins, it appeared that his principal in a distant part of the field was also suffering and in great pain. The symptoms were such as a medical man would pronounce 'choleric.' I say *would* have pronounced, for on examination the surgeon was also found to be—er—in Pain, and, I regret to say, expressing himself in language unbecoming the occasion. His impression was that some powerful drug had been administered. On referring the question to Mr. Hawkins, he remembered that the bottle of whisky partaken by them contained a medicine which he had been in the habit of taking, but which having failed to act upon him, he had concluded to be generally ineffective, and had forgotten. His perfect willingness to hold himself personally responsible to each of the parties, his genuine concern at the disastrous effect of the mistake, mingled with his own alarm at the state of his system, which—er—failed to—er—respond to the peculiar qualities of the medicine, was most becoming to him as a man of honor and a gentleman! After an hour's delay, both principals being completely exhausted, and abandoned by the surgeon, who was unreasonably alarmed at his own condition, Mr. Hawkins and I agreed to remove our men to Markleville. There, after a further consultation with Mr. Hawkins, an amicable adjustment of all difficulties, honorable to both parties, and governed by profound secrecy, was arranged. I believe," said the Colonel, looking around and setting down his glass, "no gentleman has yet expressed himself other than satisfied with the result."

Perhaps it was the Colonel's manner, but whatever was the opinion of Five Forks regarding the intellectual display of Mr. Hawkins in this affair, there was very little outspoken criticism at the moment. In a few weeks the whole thing was forgotten, except as a part of the necessary record of Hawkins' blunders, which was already a pretty full one. Again, some later follies conspired to obliterate the past, until, a year later, a valuable lead was discovered in the "Blazing Star" Tunnel, in the hill where he lived, and a large sum was offered him for a portion of his land on the hill-top. Accustomed as Five Forks had become to the exhibition of his folly, it was with astonishment that they learned that he resolutely and decidedly refused the offer. The reason that he gave was still more astounding. He was about to build!

To build a house upon property available for mining purposes was preposterous; to build at all with a roof already covering him, was an act of extravagance; to build a house of the style he proposed was simply madness.

Yet here were facts. The plans were made and the lumber for the new building was already on the ground, while the shaft of the "Blazing Star" was being sunk below. The site was, in reality, a very picturesque one, the building itself of a style and quality hitherto unknown in Five Forks. The citizens, at first skeptical, during their moments of recreation and idleness gathered doubtingly about the locality. Day by day, in that climate of rapid growths, the building pleasantly known in the slang of Five Forks as "the Idiot Asylum," rose beside the green oaks and clustering firs of Hawkins' Hill, as if it were part of the natural phenomena. At last it was completed. Then Mr. Hawkins proceeded to furnish it with an an expensiveness and extravagance of outlay, quite in keeping with his former idiocy. Carpets, sofas, mirrors, and finally a piano—the only one known in the county, and brought at a great expense from Sacramento—kept curiosity at fever heat. More than that there were articles and ornaments which a few married experts declared were only fit for women. When the furnishing of the house was completed—it had occupied two months of the speculative and curious attention of the camp—Mr. Hawkins locked the front door, put the key in his pocket, and quietly retired to his more humble roof, lower on the hill-side.

I have not deemed it necessary to indicate to the intelligent reader all of the theories which obtained in Five Forks during the erection of the building. Some of them may not be readily imagined. That "the Hag" had by artful coyness and systematic reticence at last completely subjugated the Fool, and that the new house was intended for the nuptial bower of the (predestined) unhappy pair, was of course the prevailing opinion.

But when, after a reasonable time had elapsed the house still remained untenanted, the more exasperated conviction forced itself upon the general mind that the Fool had been for the third time imposed upon. When two months had elapsed and there seemed no prospect of a mistress for the new house, I think public indignation became so strong that had "the Hag" arrived, the marriage would have been publicly prevented. But no one appeared that seemed to answer to this idea of an available tenant, and all inquiry of Mr. Hawkins as to his intention in building a house and not renting it or occupying it, failed to elicit any further information. The reasons that he gave were felt to be vague, evasive, and unsatisfactory. He was in no hurry to move, he said; when he was ready, it surely was not strange that he should like to have his house all ready to receive him. He was often seen upon the veranda of a Summer evening smoking a cigar. It is reported that one night the house was observed to be brilliantly lighted from garret to basement; that a neighbor, observing this, crept toward the open parlor window, and, looking in, espied the Fool accurately dressed in evening costume, lounging upon a sofa in the drawing-room, with the easy air of socially entertaining a large party. Notwithstanding this, the house was unmistakably vacant that evening, save for the presence of the owner, as the witness afterward testified. When this story was related, a few practical men suggested the theory that Mr. Hawkins was simply drilling himself in the elaborate duties of hospitality against a probable event in his history. A few ventured the belief that the house was haunted; the imaginative editor of the Five Forks *Record* evolved from the depths of his professional consciousness a story that Hawkins' sweetheart had died, and that he regularly entertained her spirit in this beautifully-furnished mausoleum. The occasional spectacle of Hawkins' tall figure pacing the veranda on moonlight nights lent some credence to this theory, until an unlooked-for incident diverted all speculation into another channel.

It was about this time that a certain wild, rude valley, in the neighborhood of Five Forks, had become famous as a picturesque resort. Travelers have visited it, and declared that there were more cubic yards of rough stone cliff and a waterfall of greater height than any they had visited. Correspondents had written it up with extravagant rhetoric and inordinate political quotation; men and women who had never enjoyed a sunset, a tree, or a flower—who had never appreciated the graciousness or meaning of the yellow sunlight that flecked their homely doorways, or the tenderness of a Midsummer's night, to whose moonlight they bared their skirt-sleeves or their *tulle* dresses—came from thousands of miles away to calculate the height of this rock, to observe the depth of this chasm, to remark upon the enormous size of this unsightly tree, and to believe with inefable self-complacency that they really admired nature. And so it came to pass that, in accordance with the taste or weaknesses of the individual, the more prominent and salient points of the valley were christened, and there was a "Lace Handkerchief Fall," and the "Tears of Sympathy Cataract," and one distinguished orator's "Peak," and several "Mounts" of various noted people, living or dead, and an "Exclamation Point," and a "Valley of Silent Adoration." And in course of time empty soda-water bottles were found at the base of the cataract, and greasy newspapers and fragments of ham sandwiches lay at the dusty roots of giant trees. With this, there were frequent irruptions of closely-shaven and tightly-cravated men, and delicate, flower-faced women in the one long street of Five Forks, and a scampering of mules, and an occasional procession of dusty brown-linen cavalry.

A year after "Hawkins' Idiot Asylum" was completed, one day there drifted into the valley a riotous cavalcade of "school-marms," teachers of the San Francisco public schools, out for a holiday. Not severely-spectacled Minervas and chastely armed and mailed Pallases, but, I fear for the security of Five Forks, very human, charming and mischievous young women. At least, so the men thought, working in the ditches and tunneling on the hill-side; and when, in the interests of Science and the mental advancement of Juvenile Posterity, it was finally settled that they should stay in Five Forks two or three days for the sake of visiting the various mines, and particularly the "Blazing Star" Tunnel, there was some flutter of masculine anxiety. There was a considerable inquiry for "store clothes," a hopeless overhauling of old and disused raiment, and a general demand for "boiled shirts" and the barber.

Meanwhile, with that supreme audacity and impudent hardihood of the sex when gregarious, the schoolmarms rode through the town, admiring openly the handsome faces and manly figures that looked up from the ditches or rose behind the cars of ore at the mouths of tunnels. Indeed, it is alleged that Jenny Forester, backed and supported by seven other equally shameless young women, had openly and publicly waved her handkerchief to the florid Hercules of Five Forks—one Tom Flynn, formerly of Virginia—leaving that good-natured, but not over-bright giant pulling his blonde mustache in bashful amazement.

(CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.)

A paper out in Dakota, the Elk Horn *Gleaner*, relates the following story of a fellow who pledged himself not to drink a drop of liquor, either inside or outside of a house, for two years. Soon afterward he passed a saloon where three of his former companions were taking their drop in comfort, and he could not help stopping and casting one mournful look of longing within. One of them spied him, and invited him to join them. "Oh, no," said he, "I wish I could, but I've sworn not to take a drop, either inside or outside of a house, for two years." "Oh," says one, "you can have a drink for all that; we'll lift off the threshold, and you can drink half inside the house and half out." So one took hold of each leg, and thus they raised him up, while the third filled and passed the bottle. He took one long drink, and was just drawing breath for another, when one of his supporters shifted a little, and he shouted, "Oh! hold me even boys; my soul's in your hands."

The farmers are now afflicted by cider-al influences, and business will soon be pressing.

THE KINGS OF THE TURF.

American Thoroughbreds and their owners—The Place where the Flyers are Reared—Interesting Sketches of Leading Turfites—Gains and Losses of Prominent Sporting Men—Personal Traits of Horsemen.

Chicago Tribune Correspondence.

Kentucky has been the seeding spot for American thoroughbreds since the soils and grasses declined in the worked-out parts of Virginia and Maryland. The limestone of Kentucky gives bone to the animal; he matures early upon the blue grass. The men of Kentucky, bred to horseback, and adventurous wagerers of physical spirit, have kept up the turf for about sixty years, and I believe that the Lexington course dated back to the year 1813. The war absorbed most of the thoroughbred stock of the South to seat officers in the saddle, and toward the close of the struggle we heard chiefly of Alexander's stables. The Alexanders, as I heard, were a Scotch family, with expectations of property in the old country. They owned Lexington and Australian, and raised stock. A Chicago member of the family now keeps the stable. In 1863-5 a number of rich New Yorkers, brokers and "operators," resolved to go on a turf. Leonard Jerome, a nervy broker, formerly a newspaper editor at Rochester, N. Y., taking the cue from his partner, William Tracy, formerly of Baltimore, founded the American Jocky Club, after courses had been established at Saratoga and Paterson, N. J. He used all the influence to which his means and acquaintance entitle him, and brought into the turf August Belmont, his friend, a correspondent of the Rothschilds, who had previously appeared with great brilliancy on the British turf. Belmont is commonly called the head of the turf in America, on account of his position in the American Jockey Club, which is the ruling influence in turf matters in the United States, as well as by his liberality in the purchase and importation of the best thoroughbreds attainable, both in Kentucky and England. Jerome himself met with heavy losses in speculation about 1867, which necessitated the playing of a comparative inferior position upon the turf.

The establishment of the Saratoga and Monmouth Park courses, and accessories of Jerome Park, transferred the management of the turf from the South to the North—Kentucky, itself, becoming a breeding and buying place for the more wealthy horse fanciers of the metropolis. The following are some of the great lights of the American turf as at present constituted:

AUGUST BELMONT,

a high-mettled banker of German-Hebrew extraction, wedded to Caroline Perry, the brilliant daughter of Commodore Matthew Perry, of Newport, R. I. Mr. Belmont has resided in this country since his youth, and has been a negotiator, banker, and patron of art and physical enjoyment, during nearly the whole of that period. He was a social leader and beau in New York society, whereby, in some ladies' matter, he was challenged to fight a duel, and was wounded in the foot, laming him for life. He is a small, thick-set, dark haired man of engaging address, a proud nostril, moderate and prudent of speech, particularly where the character of third parties is discussed, and of culture on almost all subjects, from international politics and political economy to matters of art, journalism, gastronomy, fowling and yachting. He has an interesting family, a superb fortune, and is one of the metropolitan leaders of the Democratic party, while national, and even Republican, in his support of the war measures and the faithfulness of the public obligations. He is generally supposed to be the American branch of the house of Rothschild. He appears on the turf in a suit of white flannel, with a field glass strapped around his shoulders. His stables are at Babylon, L. I. He is fond of winning, takes his losses hotly, yet without resentment, backs his own stables at times with opulence and confidence, and is almost universally regarded as a preservative and refining influence upon the turf. He has had fair success, without being regarded as very lucky. He won at Saratoga this year about $5,000, bets not counted. Belmont is the owner, I believe, of the celebrated retired racer, Kentucky.

M'GRATH.

Price McGrath, owner of Tom Bowling and a large racing stable, is a Kentuckian, originally a tailor at the goose, like Andrew Johnson. Close, shrewd, dry, peculiar, he became the favorite of men superior in life and position, and imbibed their intelligence without their refinement. He drifted along to New Orleans, where he became the partner of the celebrated gambler Roundtrees, and when the city was captured was thrown in jail and, it is said, paid $10,500 to be released by Butler & Co. Repairing to New York at a time of universal gambling, when army and navy men, and sutlers, and contractors, gambled like horsebacked beggars, McGrath was taken in by John Morrissey for his acquaintance, business knowledge, and dry humor. He left the firm with about $240,000, of which he put a portion to establish John Chamberlin, a younger gambler, in business in New York, and afterward at Long Branch. From the latter establishment, in rivalry, of Morrissey's track at Saratoga, sprang Monmouth park. McGrath is just on speaking terms with Morrissey. He put the bulk of his money in a fine farm and breeding stable near Lexington, where he is the neighbor of other great stablemen, as Buford, Grimsted, Alexander, Shey, Clay and others. Every Sunday he entertains men of the repute of John C. Breckenridge and James Beck, and he is a partner in the manufacture and sale of hemp, bagging, cordage etc. of one of the brothers of General John Morgan, a business said to yield the firm a net revenue of $50,000 per annum. McGrath is one of the long heads of the turf; a compactly-built, cold eyed, steel-gray-whiskered man, who loves a horse and the money he can win so equally that we hardly know whether to consider him wholly or half mercenary. His associate, Chamberlin, has not kept worldly respect as Morrissey has, and his "games" are under suspicion as "a little more than skin and less than kind."

SANFORD.

M. H. Sanford, a person whose sagacity, observation, means and respectability have commended him to the election and thought of the camp followers of the turf, is a retired cotton manufacturer of Connecticut, whose health became impaired, and who was ordered by his physicians to follow out-of-door pursuits. Unwilling to be idle or to disburse his fortune without return, he resolved to take to the turf and to stock raising on a large and comprehensive scale, having had some experience in sporting life at New Orleans, when he was buying cotton there. He is, in some respects, the successor of Mr. Ten Broeck on the turf—both being Northern men who had imbibed the passion for horses in the south. Sanford has a breeding farm in Kentucky, and an eastern farm near Paterson, N. J., which he calls "Preakness"—the name also of his finest horse, which was beaten this year by McDaniel's Springbok. He has become a merchant in thoroughbred stock, pursuing the business with the efficiency of a New Englander. This year, at Saratoga, he was dissatisfied with the arrangements of starting, speeding, training and judging, and withdrew somewhat in a pout. It is often predicted that he will become the leader of the turf in America.

THE LORILLARDS.

The Lorillards are hereditary tobacconists, of French-Huguenot extraction, who manufacture tobacco, bring it in their own line of ships from Norfolk to New York, and, seeing some business connection between the consumption of tobacco, ships, and sporting life, have for some time maintained very beautiful yachts, and finally taken to the turf. Pierre Lorillard, the best known of these young men, is a fine physical specimen of man, tall and shapely. He and his brothers have a stock farm, I think in New Jersey, near Trenton. They have come upon the turf with all the momentum of their name; but I have understood that, losing a race this year on which they presumed they had a sure thing, these gentlemen lost their equanimity, turned off their trainer and jockey, and otherwise sported around in a manner not wise for turf philosophers. They probably thought they were discharging a crew rather than leading the "unbuckled, free condition" of the turf, "put out of circumspection, and confine."

M'DANIEL,

the man who owned Harry Bassett, and with him beat Longfellow, and by Bassett won a fortune, which he kept, though with an ill grace, showing rage when Monarchist beat Bassett, is now the owner of some of the best horses on the turf, at the head of which stands Springbok. McDaniel is a native Scot, as I have said, settled very long on the Carolina border of Virginia, and a prosperous slave trader. He is a white-haired, red-faced, hot-blooded old man, amiable enough in the moment of victory, and hot and profane in the hour of defeat. He gives his personal attention to every animal he owns, watches all the minutiæ of his business, makes of his grooms and jockeys henchmen and familiars, and is surrounded by a turbulent crowd of little monkeys, who eat his pone, wear his colors, fight for him and if need be starve for him. He lives at Elizabeth, N. J.; owns a farm near Paterson; is well to do, thrifty; and is the Rob Roy of the turf. He had to apologize to the Saratoga association this year for threatening to shoot Donahue, a contractor, whose best horse he bought at a selling race. He has made a fortune on the northern turf, is sagacious and keen, and far above such as John Harper in horse knowledge.

TRAVERS.

William R. Travers, the head of the Saratoga Association, is the son-in-law of Reverdy Johnson, witty and rich. With Leonard Jerome, his former partner, he is the founder of the Northern turf. And I may add that it is shrewdly suspected that both Jerome Park and the Saratoga course are dexterous real estate speculations, where the turf interest protects large pieces of property eventually to be brought into market. Travers is said to know little about horse flesh, and to trust the actual commerce in that article to his turf associate, Hunter, a man of means, bred among thoroughbreds. Travers is a tall, hawk-nosed man, of a proud step, gallant, and fond of the ladies. He has a magnificent summer house at Newport.

The International Rifle Match.

The International Rifle Match took place on Saturday, the 26th inst., at Creedmoor Range. Four boats from East Thirty-fourth street were crowded with passengers to Hunter's Point, and the trains to Creedmoor were so loaded that many were unable to obtain seats. The pleasant weather was a subject of congratulation. The Range presented a picturesque appearance. White tents dotted its surface, and flags of various nations were suspended over the entrance, the American and Irish colors being conspicuous. A reserved space, extending for about 20 feet behind the marksmen, was surrounded by a rope, and crowding against this were dense lines of spectators. The Irish element was prominent. In the enclosure were the American and Irish Teams, and their reserve scorers, and a few invited guests. Major Leech, Captain of the Irish Team, and Colonel Wyngate, Captain of the Americans were chosen Referees and General Shaler Umpire. At 11:15 firing was begun at 800 yards range, each marksman having fifteen shots. The shooting was witnessed with most lively interest among the spectators. At the earnest request of the Captains of both teams the demonstration was subdued, as having a tendency to disturb the marksmen. The result of the competition, which lasted an hour and a quarter, was in doubt almost up to the close, when it was found that the Americans were the winners by 9 points, 326 to 317. The result of the first contest gave great encouragement to the friends of the American riflemen, and many predicted their success in all the trials. The shooting was followed by an intermission for lunch in one of the tents, where speeches were made. Mr. Leech presented the riflemen, in behalf of the Irish team, a handsome silver vase as a trophy, to be subject to annual competition, and as a memorial of the international match. A handsome silver badge was at the same time presented to Col. Wyngate, Captain of the American team, by Captain Leech.

The Government of India has determined to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Stoliczka, the distinguished naturalist, who met his death on the return journey from Yarkand, by erecting, at the public expense, a tomb over his remains at Leh, and a tablet in the new Indian Museum, Calcutta.

RELIGIOUS.

A million and a half of tracts against Christianity have been put in circulation in Upper India.

The only Presbyterian Church in Jackson county, N. C., has been entirely destroyed by fire, the work of an incendiary.

One hundred and forty-two Presbyterian Churches were organized in America last year, and sixty-three were dissolved.

Mrs. Ellen T. Wilber, who recently died in New York, left by her will $11,500 to the various benevolent boards of the Presbyterian Church.

If the different branches of the Lutheran Church in this country could be consolidated, the united church would contain 2,100 ministers 3,560 congregations, and 475,000 communicants.

The Episcopalians of Ellenville, N. Y. have received as a donation from a lady a costly church edifice, complete in all its parts, with everything essential to the peculiar usages of that denomination.

The General Convention of the Disciples of Christ, usually known as Campbellites, will be held in Cincinnati, Oct. 29. It will be also the twenty-fifth anniversary of their missionary organization.

The programme for the National Council of Congregational Churches, to be held at New Haven, Conn., beginning on the 20 instant, opens with a sermon by Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D. on Wednesday evening.

Thirty newly appointed Baptist missionaries sail this fall to the Asiatic fields cultivated by the Missionary Union. Four or five old missionaries will also return to the work, making a grand reinforcement to the force at the front.

Bishop Tuttle writes that in all of Montana Territory there are but five places at which the Episcopal Church has organized parishes: Virginia City, Helena, Deer Lodge, Bozeman and Missoula, and only one minister to supply them all.

The Mississippi State Convention of Baptists, at their meeting held August 12, located their Southwestern University at Jackson. The people of that city have offered $150,000 to the institution, and the Baptists of the State will raise it $300,000 additional.

Rev. Dr. Corney, Presiding Elder of the Southern District, in the Colorado Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says that his flesh is abundant and his health excellent. He travels his district five hundred by eight hundred miles in a spring wagon, drawn by two mustangs.

Washington Territory has a Circuit Court Judge who dispenses both the law and gospel on his rounds through his jurisdiction. He preaches Sundays and administers justice on the bench week days, and has lately been ordained pastor of a Baptist Church of his own founding at Olympia.

The most ancient Congregational Church in the State of Connecticut, and the oldest of any denomination, is that of Windsor, which was organized in 1630; the one at Hartford in 1636, at New Haven in 1640; at Norwich Town in 1660. In the last town the length of the pastorate of two of the clergymen aggregated 123 years.

Elder Potter, so long and well known as the missionary of the American Sunday-school Union in Michigan, writes of five Irish children, living over five miles from one of his Sunday-schools, who have hardly missed attendance in four years, generally walking. They have read every book in the library, and always have their lessons. Three of them are Christians. The school is a union between Baptists and United Presbyterians, worshiping in the same house.

One of the largest Sunday school gatherings ever held in Georgia was the recent annual celebration of the De Kalb Association at Decatur. From six to eight thousand persons are reported to have been present, who were addressed by Senator Gordon, Rev. Dr. Spaulding and others. During the meeting it was proposed to build the "Children's Tabernacle" for De Kalb county, and liberal subscriptions for the work were made on the spot, to which was voted an addition of three hundred and sixty dollars from "fines collected for violation of the Sabbath, which by law are devoted to Sunday schools."

Bishop Lee said in a recent address that of the 104 Episcopal Bishops consecrated since the Revolutionary War, 53 have passed away, 35 having died since the consecration of Bishop Whitehouse in November, 1851, and four having died within the last twelve months. The list of Bishops is made in the order of their consecration, so that the survivors are rapidly pushed toward the head of the list. Beginning at the foot of the list at his own consecration in October, 1854, Bishop Lee said he had been crowded upward by the death of so many of his peers, and by the succession of others, that not more than ten Bishops were now his seniors in office, while about 40 were his juniors.

Workmen engaged in remodeling the First Church at Salem, Mass., the other day, found in the corner-stone, laid in 1826, a remarkably bright silver plate bearing the following inscription on the front:

"To the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, our God, and the God of our fathers; the descendants of Higginson, Endicott and the other New England pilgrims, who here gathered the first American church, August 6 1629, have laid this corner-stone of the fourth edifice erected on this spot for Christian worship, April 27, A. D. 1826, under the ministry of the Rev. John Prince, LL. D., and the Rev. Chas. W. Upham, associate pastors.

'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.'

On the reverse side is a list of the ministers of the church, beginning with Francis Higginson in 1629 and ending with Charles W. Upham in 1824, the date of the death or resignation of each, except the last two, being given. The list includes the names of Roger Williams, the famous Hugh Peters and John Higginson.

A flock of twenty thousand sheep, owned by one man, in the Rangio de Christo valley, Cal., makes the place look as if Jacob, the original, had been there, especially as many of the sheep were marked in various ways, as is common. Some of the rams are from Vermont.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1874.

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We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

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LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1,50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1,50.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOYS AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2,25.

WEEKLIES.

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Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

STAMPEDE TO THE BLACK HILL.

The illusive gold romances published by Gen. CUSTAR, and the newspaper correspondents who accompanied his expedition, are bringing forth abundant fruit, all the adventurous and discontented elements in the West and Southwest accepting them as true, and making a perfect stampede towards the inhospitable Black Hills country, which they can scarcely hope to reach before their chances of even searching for gold are rendered abortive by the advent of winter, which begins in the middle of October and continues to the first of July. The heavy snows with which these hilly regions are covered, for from seven to eight months, and their undeveloped condition, ought in themselves to discourage all attempts looking towards their present exploration, aside from the Government proclamation forbidding it. But such is not the case.

Dispatches from Sioux City of the 14th inst., state that intelligence received at that point from the Indian Agent at the Ponca Reservation, in Dakota Territory, announce that a party of Indians who arrived at Spotted Tail's Agency, near the head of the White River, brought the report that they had met large numbers of white men from Montana and Dakota who were traveling towards the Black Hills. Undoubtedly these intend to winter there, and avail themselves of the earliest chances to carry away the enormous gold nuggets which the imaginative discoverers of this precious metal left behind them, not having been able to appropriate them, as all their time was consumed in the disinterested duty of describing the country for the interest of the public. Reliable information from other sources confirms the report that from many directions the whites are emigrating to this forbidden land, to meet face to face with want, cold and disappointment. Professor WINCHELL's testimony that he has seen no gold in the Black Hills, and that the report of its existence was raised by unscrupulous men, is undoubtedly correct, but will not be credited by those infatuated wealth seekers until hundreds have suffered from the bitter fruits of their inconsiderate rashness, and many lives have been lost.

☞ Since the later developments at the South, BEN BUTLER has concluded that he would rather go back to Congress than be Governor. Speaking at Gloucester a day or two since of the situation, and remarking that it was evident that the war to establish the just right of the citizen is not quite over, he adds: "And I here take leave to say to you, what you know and believe, that I have done and can do as much in that direction, if in no other way, as any man who will be presented for your votes, be he whom he may." It might not be a bad thing to send BUTLER back to New Orleans, where his "influence" has certainly been productive of good in the past.

☞ In referring to the seizure of the Louisiana State Government by a Democratic mob, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

> The right of revolution is a sacred right, and one which freemen are bound to respect; but the law of the land is clear and explicit, and, unless the leaders of this movement are prepared to resist the Federal power, they are in a bad way. They must go further or they will surely fare worse.

The *Courier-Journal* understands what is involved—it is defiance of authority, rebellion against the Government, and means war against those who are rightfully in authority.

☞ BEECHER is coming down out of the mountains. On his arrival in Brooklyn, the whole quartette may wish themselves dead once more.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

According to the latest accounts from these Oriental empires, the difficulties which have threatened a long and sanguinary war between them have been amicably adjusted. While great preparations for extended warfare have been made by both, and the Japanese have not as yet evacuated Formosa, and all negotiations between the courts of Peking and Yokohama have been conducted with the greatest secrecy, it is as yet impossible to say whether the rumors of permanent peace between the two countries are reliable. The alleged reasons given by the Japanese for invading the western portion of Formosa, are regarded as a pretext to gain possession of a portion of that fertile and valuable island, where they have already established a successful and thriving colony.

China for several centuries has held possession of the greater portion of Formosa, the western part being the only one to which no claims have been asserted by her. Situated as this island is, in the China Sea, in near proximity to the Celestial kingdom, the Chinese have for the past two hundred years emigrated thither. The aboriginal inhabitants greatly resemble the Indians of North America. These the Chinese have subjugated, either purchasing or taking their lands forcibly, and while thus colonizing a large portion of Formosa, her Chinese settlers have remained loyal to their native land, with which they have carried on an extensive commerce in rice, coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, flax, silk and other valuable commodities of semi-tropical and tropical latitudes. Formosa contains an area of 15,000 square miles, and the eastern and northern portions are extremely fertile and highly adaptable by both soil and climate to the cultivation of the above named productions. Precious woods, gums, sulphur and valuable lumber are indigenous, while gold and coal exist, although mining is yet in an undeveloped condition.

Japan has long coveted this desirable country, and, as it is asserted, makes the following pretext to gain possession of it. Some time since, some Japanese sailors were shipwrecked upon the Western coast of Formosa, who claimed that the native Indians had treated them with inhuman barbarity. Accordingly the Japanese Government sent a large detachment of soldiers to punish the aborigines, nevertheless they did nothing of the kind, but were followed by colonies of their countrymen who began to take possession of the country, and were protected in doing so by the soldiers. The Chinese Government demanded that the military should leave the island, or acknowledge the allegiance of China. This the Japanese refused unless the expenses incurred by them individually and collectively were paid. To which the representative of His Celestial Majesty, the Viceroy af Fohkin, has replied by stating numerous reasons why the invasion of Formosa by the Japanese was unwarranted, reminding the representatives of the latter that China and Japan had not only always been at peace, but had lived upon terms of the greatest friendship, and that no occasion calling for the invasion of Formosa existed. Japan turned a deaf ear to expostulations and negotiations and both countries began to make extensive preparations for a long and continued war, China being determined not to yield her claims, while Japan seemed equally determined to wrest Formosa from her domain. Hostilities were on the eve of inauguration, and both parties manifested a firm determination not to yield until one or the other had been vanquished, and long and protracted warfare was threatened, when cable dispatches announced that peaceful arbitration had succeeded. Correspondents affirm that although the difficulties are not yet adjusted, it is believed that war will now be prevented, as General LE GENDRE, the American adviser of the Japanese Government in Formosan affairs, has gone to Peking, with full powers to arrange the disagreements amicably. Japan having signified her intention to evacuate her positions on the island, if China will maintain discipline against the savage aborigines, and in future prevent the recurrence of such outrages as it is alleged led to this expedition, and if the latter Government will reimburse her for the losses sustained in fitting out armaments to punish the savages, and will permit such Japanese colonists as choose to remain in Formosa to do so unmolested, provided they acknowledge the jurisdiction of China.

VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES IN JAPAN.

Advices brought by the last Chinese steamer, via San Francisco, report that great geographical changes are taking place in the district of Iseneuria, in Japan. The entire region in and around this locality is volcanic, although no eruptions have occurred from extinct craters for many years. Quite recently the crater of a volcano, supposed to be extinct, began to vomit forth fire, cinders, ashes, lava and smoke, hundreds of feet in the air, while a continuous discharge of ashes fell for a period of ten days, laying the country waste for an extent of many miles in the vicinity, and burning over one hundred houses. In connection with the eruption, an extraordinary phenomenon manifested itself. From a level tract of land, supposed to cover a volcanic region, there arose within the period of a few weeks, three mountains, one of which covers an area of two and one-half square miles, is 1,800 feet high and is still growing, while the other two are smaller in extent. A peninsula also arose out of the ocean, at an adjacent point of the coast extending 1,800 feet in length and 500 in width. These volcanic disturbances are creating great alarm among the people of Iseneuria, many of whom have been forced to abandon their homes, and seek refuge beyond the foundations of the volcanic territory.

☞ The Westfield, Mississippi, *News* declares that if the White Leaguers cannot vote the negroes down they can knock them down. They are best on a "knock-down argument," and yet they are not extra good at that.

FRANK HURD'S RECORD.

Well aware that the *Democrat and Herald* has desired the Republican press to expose FRANK HURD's personal unfitness to represent this district in Congress, for the purpose of attributing his defeat to personal unpopularity rather than to his obnoxious political principles, we have refrained from gratifying the aspiring managers of that sheet in their desire to make "clean work" of their rival. They have, however, pressed this question of fitness to such an extent that a failure to refute their falsehoods may be construed into assent to them, and it becomes our duty to state a few facts upon that point. The *Democrat and Herald* of this morning says:

> Remember that Frank H. Hurd, is the only City Solicitor Toledo has ever had, who never lost a suit, and never had an official opinion relative to the interests of the city, reversed. It is rather hard on other Solicitors to be compelled to make the comparison, but it is true, nevertheless.

The official conduct of any public officer is always a legitimate subject of investigation, and even the private habits and the general character and capacity of a man who seeks a responsible official position may be proper subjects of inquiry. When a man asks the people to vote to place him in a position which enables him to make laws affecting their rights and liberties, and which gives him control of the disbursement of their money, they have a right to inquire as to his fitness for the discharge of such responsible duties, and their investigations may very properly take a wide range. It is our purpose in this article to confine ourselves to the consideration of FRANK HURD's official acts, as challenged by his organ, doubtless with his advice and consent.

In the spring of 1871, just ten years after FRANK HURD called upon the Knox county Democrats to stand by their Southern brethren and resist "LINCOLN's hirelings," he was elected City Solicitor by the voters of Toledo, and on the tenth of April he took the oath of office and entered upon his duties, at a salary of $2,000 per year. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, and on the tenth of the present month he had held the office for three years and five months. The records of the city show that he drew his bills against the city for his services at various times down to the first inst., covering a period of forty and two-thirds months. His legal salary for this period would amount to $6,777.50, while his bills call for $7,004 88, showing that he has drawn $227.38 more than the law allows him. In other words, he has played the "salary grab" to the amount of more than one months' pay for his services.

But this is not all; neither is it the worst feature of the case. The records of the city show that during FRANK HURD's term of service as City Solicitor, covering three years and four months, the city has been compelled to pay $12,410.25 for services pertaining to said office; or $5,405.37 in addition to the salary of the City Solicitor, the $227.38 grab included. This amount, almost equal to the legal salary of the Solicitor, was paid for services which he should have performed, in nearly every instance, without the slightest expense to the city beyond his salary. It matters not whether assistant counsel was employed on account of the absence of Mr. HURD, or because the City Council felt that the interests of the city demanded additional counsel, the cost to the city is the same, and it is chargeable to either the incapacity or inefficiency of the City Solicitor.

It is known that FRANK HURD was absent from the city for many months, rendering it necessary for the City Council to employ a legal adviser. Such counsel was employed and the city paid the bill, as was its duty; but it was also compelled to pay FRANK HURD his salary for the same time, thus making it necessary for the city to pay twice for the same services. Why did FRANK HURD not cover his salary into the City Treasury when he knew that the city had been compelled to pay another attorney for discharging the duties of City Solicitor? Did he not know that he was not equitably entitled to the money thus obtained from the tax payers of the city? And yet he was not content with his legal salary, but made his bills cover $227 38 more than the law allowed him.

Unfortunately for the city, the loss in the way of legal fees to assistants during FRANK HURD's services as City Solicitor is but a drop in the bucket compared with losses from other sources through his inefficiency. Under existing laws, city improvements are made, largely, by taxing the property bounding and abutting, or directly benefitted by the improvements. Where all the preliminary steps are not strictly in accordance with law, this tax may be successfully resisted and the cost of the improvement thrown upon the general fund of the city. We have not had time to make a thorough examination of the losses to the city from this source during HURD's term of service, but we have reasons for believing that the city has suffered largely from this source. We recollect a few cases, and may cite, for example, that of Cherry street, where the bonds issued by the city for the improvement, amounting to $42,000, have come home to roost, the property which should have provided the means for the payment of the bonds not having been taxed for that purpose. As the case now stands, the city must pay those bonds; but, by the aid of other counsel, it is believed this expense may yet be placed upon the property benefitted by the improvement. Then there is the case of Hoag street improvement, amounting to $9,635, which is hopelessly saddled upon the general fund, as we are reliably informed. In addition to this, there are rumors of still greater difficulties in the Sixth Ward, where the City Solicitor has personal interests, and where the city has paid heavily already for the privilege of making improvements designed to benefit those interests, and where we fear it is destined to pay for the improvements themselves.

But the organ of Mr. HURD says he has "never lost a suit, and never had an official opinion relative to the interests of the city reversed." Has he ever had a suit in Court in behalf of the city? Has he ever given an opinion which has been passed upon by a Court? Has he not advised the City Council to compromise and pay all claims presented rather than resist them? Is it not a notorious fact that, under his advice, the City has paid a large number of claims where women have stubbed their toes against a projecting nail in the sidewalk, sprained their ankles by an unfortunate step on a warped board, or skinned their elbows by falling over a clod of earth? Has not the allowance of this class of claims, through the recommendation of the Solicitor, been so common as to excite suspicion? The records of the city will show that an unprecedented amount of money has thus been expended during Mr. HURD's term of office.

The *Democrat's* reflection upon other City Solicitors is uncalled for, unjust and wanting in the elements of decent journalism. Extolling FRANK HURD's legal capacity at the expense of such well-known and able attorneys as KENT, ROUSE and DUNLAP, is but another effort to elevate weakness upon the hands of strength; and if FRANK HURD's organ expects to improve his chances for Congress by such unjustifiable assaults upon our best citizens and most able attorneys, it must place a very low estimate upon the character of voters in this city and the Sixth Congressional District.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The vexing and incomprehensible Schleswig-Holstein question, is again on the diplomatic *tapis* of Europe and assuming a serious aspect, threatening to rupture the amicable relations now existing between Denmark and Germany. What caused the original misunderstanding between these two nations is as yet a mystery to European as well as American diplomats, since it has never been elucidated so that it could be understood by disinterested parties, and whether it will ever be definitely adjudicated, the hidden future can only reveal, since, according to Lord PALMERSTON's testimony, that person who can unravel this tangled diplomatic web is yet to be born. When a lady asked him to illustrate to her the troubles which led to the Schleswig-Holstein question, he is said to have replied that this was a most difficult feat to accomplish, since there were but two persons whose minds were adapted by nature to its comprehension, and these were himself and one other, then deceased. As the eminent statesman and politician has followed his astute friend upon that solitary and unknown journey to the Land of the Hereafter, where diplomatic and other mysteries are supposed to be revealed, and as neither have yet been heard from, no one now living is sufficiently conversant with its intricacies to throw enlightenment upon this dark subject.

But this much the telegraph reveals of the troubles which have led to its recent revival. Germany is constantly expelling the subjects of Denmark from Schleswig-Holstein, and the tone of the German press is so bitterly opposed to Denmark that public opinion in that kingdom will compel its Government to send a formal protest to Berlin, remonstrating against the action pursued towards its subjects, and if this prove futile, as is believed, then the Denmark Government will find itself compelled to retaliate, and expel all German subjects from its soil. While these difficulties may not lead to open hostilities, the political relations between Denmark and Germany are anything but friendly, with no prospect of a speedy change for the better.

LOOK TO THE KITCHEN.

There are many accomplishments which add to the attractions of home, but the health and happiness of every family depends largely upon the management of affairs in the kitchen. Every woman should be a good cook, if possible, for as a wife and mother she can scarcely possess any accomplishment of greater value. In Boston they are establishing schools to give instruction in the art of preparing food, and the example of Boston in this respect is worthy of imitation everywhere. A correspondent writing from that city to the Chicago *Journal*, thus refers to this "new departure:"

> An effort is being made to establish several cooking schools. "What is home without a cook?" has become the companion song of "What is home without a mother?" Indeed, the leading families of Boston, as well as many among the moderate classes, are realizing the fact that good cooking is fast becoming obsolete—a "lost art"—among those who are not absolutely required or compelled, to keep body and soul together by making that an avocation. It is seldom that one now sees mothers teaching their daughters how to cook; the dear things (the daughters) are taught to play on the piano, embroider and paint and draw, but not a good loaf of bread can they make. Conscious of this fact, it is proposed to open an establishment here where the mysteries of the kitchen can be unfolded to all females who may wish to learn to cook. To be at the mercy of servants is a tyranny. A similar school is to be started in New York, under the auspices of the managers of the Free Training School for Women.

It is a great mistake to suppose that mere polish, for use in society, possesses all the requisites necessary for making home happy. Life—especially married life—is real and earnest, involving practical duties and grave responsibilities. Economy, health, comfort, and everything which goes into the compound to make a happy home, depends largely upon the ability of the wife and mother to spread before her family such dishes as may meet the demands of appetite and promote health, and "keep house" in a manner calculated to cheer those who share the blessings of her home. How many thousands have been ruined in health, wrecked in morals, lost, and ruined for the want of a pleasant and inviting home with its elevating and refining influences.

☞ The Boston *Globe*, which has been a constant and consistent believer in Mr. BEECHER's innocence, refers to the scandal, after reading TILTON's last statement:

> Now comes Mr. Tilton's plea to the public in vindication of his course, in which his charges are reiterated in the most positive and explicit manner. He declares that his charge means adultery, nothing more nor less; that the only explanation of Mr. Beecher's letters and Mr. Moulton's efforts at suppressing the facts is based on the existence of such a crime, and that Mr. Beecher, and not he, is the greatest liar of the two. It is, certainly, one of the two. The only issue now is that of the veracity of the parties who have been making "statements," and it is one which the public is not competent to decide on such irregular testimony as has been, thus far, produced. Only a legal tribunal, with power to compel the attendance of witnesses and to limit investigation by the rules of evidence, can ever determine the matter, and the public may as well give up the problem until such a determination is reached.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

President GRANT's decisive course in suppressing the Louisiana rebellion, has had the effect to restore order in New Orleans, and it must result in great good throughout the South. Under the baneful influence of the White League, the old rebel heart was again fired, and the ignorant and deluded people were ready to enter upon another war against the Government. The leaders supposed everything was ready for the uprising, and made the pretended usurpation of the KELLOGG government a pretext for the commencement of open hostilities. For months previous to the seizure of the State Government at New Orleans, organizations had been perfected throughout the South, men had been armed, negroes and Republicans had been murdered, and many who were known to be loyal citizens were driven out of the South. These persecutions and outrages were confined to no particular State or locality, but existed throughout the Rebel States. To show the true condition of affairs in that section of our country, and the joy felt at the protection afforded loyal citizens by the General Government, we quote the following from a Selma, Alabama, paper:

> Lawlessness, rapine and crime have full sway in Alabama. A civil war is upon us. Enmity and bitter hatred to the United States government are openly avowed. The "race issue" and the "white man's party" have brought it all upon us. The Democrats are solely responsible. Ever since the race issue was inaugurated, murders most foul have been committed; republican meetings have been broken up, and the houses in which they were being held have been burned down; and, in many instances, those who were thus peaceably assembled, had to run for their lives, and hide out in the woods for weeks thereafter.—The democrats have sought to intimidate the colored people in every conceivable way, and prevent them from organizing Republican clubs throughout the different counties. In doing this, they have resorted to the vilest and most foul means. They have not hesitated to stoop to anything. No crime has been too dark and infamous for them to commit that would ultimately promote their ends.
>
> But now Republicans need no longer have anything to fear. They can go and organize and hold peaceable meetings when and where they choose. The Federal troops will protect them in their rights. They have been placed here for that purpose—to protect every citizen, white or colored, in the rights guaranteed to him by the constitution of the United States. And these lawless crimes will be stopped. The majesty of the law will be established.

What was true in Alabama, was equally true of every locality in the rebel States. There was a systematic organization of disloyal men and negro haters for the purpose of intimidating, murdering, and driving into exile all who would not favor a transfer of the reins of government to the hands of rebel Democrats. That was the issue, and the only issue involved. It is impossible to tell how many negroes and white Republicans have been murdered, or how many have been compelled to seek safety by flight, but it is known that many thousands have thus been disposed of by members of the White League.

As we have said, the leaders of this rebel organization supposed the time had come for a general uprising, and the political contest in Louisiana was seized upon as a pretext for open rebellion. They found no BUCHANAN at the head of the Government—no Democrat who holds to the doctrine that the General Government has no power to preserve its own existence against armed rebellion, had the power to surrender the keys to Government arsenals and wet down loyal powder—and at the sight of loyal bayonets the rebel mob, the nucleus of the second rebellion, dispersed. This has caused the general overthrow of the White League influence and power throughout the South. They will speedily disband, and more permanent peace may be expected than has existed at any time since the war.

The managers of this last rebellion counted upon more active support on the part of Northern Democrats. They saw the old rebel sympathizers like ALLEN, THURMAN, HURD & Co. rising to the surface, and evidently counted upon active co-operation from their old allies. They thought their friends at the North, being in the midst of a political campaign, would have a fine opportunity to afford aid and comfort, but the fires kindled at New Orleans were so suddenly extinguished that the whole scheme is universally pronounced a most disgraceful fizzle, and even FRANK HURD will scarcely undertake to defend the White League now, however much he may have been in love with that organization prior to its collapse.

TOOMBS' MARANATHAS.

General ROBERT TOOMBS, since his reconciliation with ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of ex-Confederate fame, has returned to his first love with all the ardor of youth, and is employing his unoccupied time in heaping curses loud and deep upon the Yankees and the Federal Government. In recently addressing the voters of Morgan county, Georgia, at Madison, the capital of that county, he denounced, in the most bitter and vindictive terms, everything in connection with the present political affairs of Georgia, and should his views prevail, the old order of things, as they existed before the war, must be reinstated.

He said the present Constitution was the work of "a parcel of dirty dogs, thieves and rascals, and that no white man ought to acknowledge it," and vehemently advocated the immediate calling of a Constitutional Assembly, saying that if the nominee of the Democracy for the Legislature would not take a pledge to vote for one, he would take the stump against him, whoever he might be. He denounced, with great bitterness, the Legislative amendment in regard to the payment of bonds, stigmatizing it as a fraud. A certain prominent State Senator of Georgia he characterized as "the greatest knave in the State," and with his usual modesty announced himself as a Gubernatorial candidate, promising that if elected, the people might rest assured of one thing, viz: that "no Yankee troops would put their feet upon the sacred soil of Georgia to interfere with the elections."

After censuring the press in particular and in general, he said no dependence could be placed upon it, as it could be bought up for a few hundred dollars, averring that this had been his personal experience. Towards Atlanta, the celebrated ex-Confederate leader entertains peculiar animosity, and warns his followers to beware of it "as of a viper, since it is the hell of the universe." The Georgia Railroad he described as an imposition and a monopoly which must be broken down, and after extensively denouncing everything as now existing in the Government of Georgia, he ended his philippic by saying that many regarded General GRANT as a King, and that if this is the fact, he is a very little King indeed—a wee bit of a baby King. Therefore, should this Falstaffian become Governor of Georgia, the people of Atlanta, the Yankees, and all who differ with the political policy of Gen. TOOMBS, will understand that so far as his influence may prevail, they need expect neither justice nor mercy.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Mammoth Railroad Corporations—Something About the Credit Mobelier Frauds.

Mr. S. G. ARNOLD, of Washington City, some years since editor of the BLADE, has furnished an able article for the October number of the *Methodist Quarterly Review* on "Cheap Transportation." It is a review of the Senate Transportation Committee's Report, and introduces many new and interesting facts upon the points discussed in that report. We are furnished with advance sheets, from which we extract the following reference to a few of our largest Railroad corporations and the manner in which the Credit Mobelier frauds were perpetrated:

The great social changes which have taken place in our country during the last half century have, doubtless, been produced by a variety of causes; but prominent among them is the rapid development of the railroad, which has so quickened our activities and changed our methods as to cause it to be regarded as the chief revolutionary power of the age, and the realization of what the prophet foresaw in the far future, "when many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased."

From the first it was understood to be a powerful agent in development, and hence drew toward it the enterprise and wealth of the country. As it was the sure harbinger of better facilities, better prices, and better neighborhood, it was everywhere joyously welcomed, and the people hastened to take its bonds, subscribe for its stock, and plan for its coming. The great *desideratum* was to be in the near vicinity of the iron rail, which, as the signal of a better civilization, was welcomed with a feeling akin to exultation.

But it was found by the people, after a time, that this powerful agent was not an unmixed good. On the other hand, it brought with it a host of corresponding evils, and among other things, it came as the Saxons came to Britain—it protected and conquered, but it remained to be master. They discovered that it was a monopoly; that it was selfish and grasping; that it made unfair discriminations, and used its power to oppress as well as to relieve; that it held courts and legislatures in its grasp, and scattered largesses with one hand, while it tyrannized with the other.

At first it was supposed that competition would, as in other cases, force a reduction of rates; and, with this object, rival roads were encouraged. But a little experience showed, what had been long before announced by George Stephenson, the father of the system, that "where combination was possible competition was impossible;" and that the increase of competing lines rather served to increase the oppressions complained of, as the rival roads were sure to come to an agreement about rates or to be merged under one direction.

Then, suddenly, another development loomed up to puzzle the public with its unknown results. Different railroad interests began to consolidate. Long lines, composed of various companies, were purchased or leased by one controlling corporation, and their wealth and power concentrated under one management. Smaller combinations were united in larger ones, till their magnitude and power were of startling proportions.

The overshadowing greatness of some of these corporations has, as yet, hardly come to a knowledge of those masses who are moving against railroad oppressions and clamoring for a reduction of fares. In New York, what is known as the Vanderbilt combination commenced entirely with New York roads. New Yorkers of middle age remember when there were five different roads between Albany and Buffalo. In 1853 these, with several other short roads, were merged in the New York Central. In 1869 the New York Central was united to the Hudson River Road, when the united company had control of about one thousand miles of road, and had a capital of *one hundred millions of dollars.*

Beyond the limits of the State it found the means to gain control of a number of roads by becoming possessed, directly or through friends, of a majority of their stock, and so brought under one management, without leasing or purchasing, the Lake Shore road from Buffalo to Toledo, the Michigan Southern from Toledo to Chicago, and the Rock Island and other roads from Chicago onward to Omaha, the eastern terminus of the Great Pacific. By this combination Mr. Vanderbilt and his friends find themselves in control of about four thousand five hundred miles of road, representing a capital of two hundred and fifty or three hundred millions of dollars.

It may be observed that this combination, beyond New York, is somewhat loose, and that its continuance depends on a variety of contingencies, though it has now existed for a number of years. But a more solid arrangement, and one which better represents the possibilities of these great corporations, is that of the Pennsylvania Central. This road was organized in 1831, and a dozen years later it had only completed its line from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, two hundred and ten miles. It then found itself in possession of annual earnings to the amount of three and one-half millions on a capital of some twenty millions, and, down to 1869, its growth was confined to the State of Pennsylvania.

But sharp competition compelled a change of policy, and in that year it broke over State lines and took possession of a large number of roads, north and south, connecting it, on different lines, with the Mississippi River. Its control over these roads is mostly by lease, and is therefore complete, so that it embraces the real ownership of about four thousand miles of track, yielding a gross income of over forty millions of dollars per annum, and representing a capital of two hundred millions of dollars, all under the absolute direction of one corporation.

This brief statement will be sufficient to suggest much that we cannot say in the compass of this article. What is the demeanor of such a corporation when it has interests in court or in the State Legislature, may be learned by the war between Vanderbilt and Drew two or three years since. But, without an example so forcible, it is easy for those who are familiar with public affairs to know exactly what would take place when such a power, with any near interest at stake, knocked at the door of the State Legislature, or was a suitor in the halls of Congress.

But there is another aspect of railroad development which is not less worthy of our consideration, because, as it tends to increase charges, it touches the question of cheap transportation. We refer to the corruptions which have grown up with the railroad system, and clustered around it, though not wholly owing to it. The great temptations of our age are in the direction of making money; and all readers of the Bible know what must happen to those that "*will* be rich." "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together;" and where the railroad is, there will be found the sharp, adroit, unscrupulous seekers after wealth.

Everybody has heard of "bulls" and "bears," of stock gambling, of watering stock, etc.; but these are only some of the outer indications of the stupendous swindling which is constantly going on within, and which is so uniform a feature of these great corporations as to carry the idea that they are not merely the center, but the cause, of that nightmare of corruption which seems, just now, to be threatening the permanency of the republic.

Charles Francis Adams, Jun., an experienced railroad commissioner, tells us that the New York Erie, in its war of injunctions and legislative bills to keep Vanderbilt out of its management, sunk out of sight more than nine millions of the earnings of the road belonging to the bereaved but helpless stockholders. It may be said that no successful road ever gets into operation, and that no two or more roads are ever united in one combination, without the deceptive process of stock watering; and the crime of over-issuing stock, which, twenty years ago, sent Robert Schuyler out of the country in the night to die in disgrace among strangers, would not balk a successful railroad manager of the present day for five minutes. The Erie has done it repeatedly, and the Legislature at Albany has legalized it with as little hesitation.

Perhaps the operations of the Union Pacific presents as instructive an example of the capabilities of these corporations to minister to the greed of hungry cormorants as any single case which can be cited. This road, one of the most notable works of the age, and the pride and glory of the country, spans, with its companion, the width of the continent, and was achieved only through the munificent bounty of the nation. But the liberal grants made by Congress were expended, under the law, by a corporate body created for the purpose, in which were two Government Directors, appointed specially to see that the interests of the nations were duly protected.

The men composing the corporation were selected from the body of our citizens for their supposed qualifications, and embraced such names as those of Governor Dix, John J. Cisco, Cornelius S. Bushnell, John B. Alley, Oakes Ames, Dr. Durant, and other wealthy and well-known business men of like reputation and standing. Thus guarded, the interests of the Government would seem to have been reasonably sure of proper protection and fair treatment; but they were the prey of cormorants and vultures from the first.

The company, on finding that the road could be built with less money than the Government had in various ways provided, set themselves at work deliberately to fob the surplus. To this end they organized a constructive company, composed mostly of their own members, to whom the contracts were to be let at exorbitant prices, and who would, of course, divide the profits to the parties in interest. This was the famous Credit Mobilier, about which the country has heard so much. The advantage of it was, that it disposed of all troublesome questions. The bonds, according to law, could not be sold below par. This company took them at par. Then, it was not a United States corporation, and not amenable to Congress; and when Ames, Bushnell, etc., agreed with Ames, Bushnell, etc., to do so much work for so much money, while they only took the money out of one pocket and put it in the other, it had the appearance of being a fair business transaction.

Peter A. Dey, a man of experience and reputation in his profession, was the engineer of the road, and when the first one hundred miles were to be put under contract he estimated the cost at $30,000 per mile. He was a little old-fashioned in his ideas about public trusts, and when he was instructed to make some imaginary obstacles, so as to justify a contract at $50,000 per mile, he became indignant, and resigned his position. In his letter to General Dix, who was then President, he said, "My views of the Pacific Railroad are, perhaps, peculiar. I look upon its managers as trustees of the public bounty." They were, in fact, trustees for converting the public bounty to individual use.

This was only the beginning. The famous Oakes Ames contract, said to have been the largest and most profitable single contract in the world, covered the construction of six hundred and sixty-seven miles of road at various prices, averaging about $72,000 per mile. But the great financial achievement of this famous contract consisted in extending it over one hundred and thirty-eight miles, that had already been built and paid for at a cost of about five and a half millions of dollars, which amount was thus given to the Credit Mobilier Company without its rendering any consideration whatever, and was the beginning of those extraordinary dividends, some of which were expected to be so potent in "doing the most good." This stroke of genius was repeated on several other occasions making the whole cost of the road, embracing about half the distance from Omaha to the Pacific, over ninety-four millions of dollars, while the cost to the company was scarcely more than half that sum. According to a carefully prepared article in *Scribner* for March, the cost to the Nation and to the company were as follows:

	Actual Cost.	Cost to Nation.
Hoxie contracts....	$ 7,806,183	$12,974,416
Boomer "	....	1,104,000
Ames "	 27,285,141	57,140,102
Davis "	 15,629,633	23,331,768
Total............	$50,720,957	$94,550,286

Thus it appears that, on this end of the great Pacific road, its contracts and business were so arranged by the corporation that the parties in interest were enabled to pocket the enormous sum of forty-four millions of dollars; and that one of the directors, appointed and paid by the Government for the very purpose of guarding its interests, participated in the spoils.

It is unnecessary to multiply cases; and unnecessary to say that such strokes of financial genius largely increase the cost of railroads, and consequently the rates of transportation. But as the roads find it to their interest to keep down rates, more or less, on the through lines, they make up the deficiency by an advance on the feeding lines; and the oppressions to which they have resorted have given rise to those wide-spread complaints which have resulted in the Grange organizations, and a shower of memorials which has been pouring down on Congress from all quarters of the Union, in increasing volume, for several years.

☞ The irrepressible ANDREW JOHNSON is making a canvass of Tennessee, visiting members of the Legislature, and laboring zealously to secure his own election to the United States Senate. He has strong and determined opposition, but his friends claim that more than half of the Democratic members of the Legislature will support him.

The man who is reported to have built the first omnibus in New York was married recently. He is 73 years old.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

Wednesday afternoon the proceedings at the County Fair were enlivened by a couple of very fair trotting races. The first race was mile heats, best two in three, with the following entries: Bay Fanny, Daniel Bassett, Quack, Butcher Boy, and Ida W. Daniel. The race was won by Daniel Bassett, who came in in 3:03 and 3:02½. Ida W. Daniel took the second money.

The second race was for horses that had no no better record than 2:40; the winner to make three heats out of five. The following were entered:

James Farney, s. m. Minnie.
R. J. Wheeler, b. m. Brown Kate.
J. McLyman, Barney the Guide.

The first heat was won by Minnie in 2:51½; Brown Kate second. In the second heat the positions of these two were reversed, and Brown Kate came in first in 2:53½. The third and fourth heats were won by Brown Kate, in 2:51¼ and 2:54, with Barney coming in second both times.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW.

The managers of the Fair and the farmers in attendance are loud in their praises of the superiority of the live stock show over that of any previous Fair. The number of animals is much greater, and the breeds show decided improvements.

The Infirmary Farm makes the finest display in the cattle department. It leads off with a majestic Durham bull, 3 years old, and of unimpeachable pedigree. He turns the scales at 300 pounds more than a ton, and his numerous fine points are the constant theme of admiration of the farmer visitors. As companions to this short-horned prince are two 3 year old Durham heifers, both very fine specimens.

John Shull shows two fine Durham cows, and their calves.

James W. Ross exhibits a noble 3-year old Durham bull, and a fine 4-year old cow, with her two calves.

Hon. R. C. Thompson has a thorough-bred short horn bull, 2 years old, with numerous excellencies in style and form. He has also a grade cow and calf.

Louis Holloway shows specimens of thorough-bred stock, most of them being bred by Curtis, of Hillsdale.

Hon. Harvey Kellogg shows a very fine bull calf thirteen months old, which he calls "Emancipation."

John Young has on exhibition a fine grade heifer, two years old.

Joel W. Kelsey displays a fine two year old Alderney heifer.

S. S. Ketcham shows a good style of a graded short-horn yearling bull.

Horace Benedict has a rather novel exhibition in the shape of a calf triplet, three-quarters Durham breed, which attracts much attention. The three calves are fine, healthy animals and are growing rapidly.

In sheep, Hon. R. C. Thompson shows a fine pair of thoroughbred Spanish Merino bucks.

Otis Ford, of Richfield township, shows a white Chester sow, weighing 500 pounds, with a litter of 13 pigs five months old, and each of which weighs over 160 pounds. A few such litters would make a sensation in the pork market.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

the attendance at the grounds was very good, though not so large as yesterday morning. The cash receipts in the forenoon were over $200, and it is expected that by this evening they will reach $600. While on this cash subject, it may as well be mentioned that the prospect is that the Society will do well pecuniarily. The receipts up to this morning were about $1,000, and by this evening the amount will probably be swelled to $1,500 or $1,600, judging by past experience. This will more than cover the expenses of the Fair.

COMPARISON OF ENTRIES.

Last year the miscellaneous entries to the Fair were 611; the stock entries 155, making a total of 766. This year the miscellaneous entries have been 865; the stock entries 215, making a total of 1,080. This shows the miscellaneous entries to have been 254 greater in number than those of last year, the stock entries 60 more, or a total increase of 314, or nearly 50 per cent.

The Committees were busily awarding premiums this morning. Those for horses were awarded upon the course, and attracted the attention of a large crowd. The display of horse-flesh and horse management was very good. The premium for class No. 7, matched four year-olds, was carried off by Mrs. Joel W. Kelsey's team, driven by herself, and the committee in making the award, said that they felt glad that Mrs. K. had so much the best team; it cleared their consciences, for they might have been so biased in her favor by her skill in driving, as to have strained a point to make the award to her. As it was, there could be no doubt in the case, and no one could accuse them of partiality.

At noon Hon. R. C. Thompson called the crowd together and made a short, sharp, sensible speech to them in favor of voting the levy of three-tenths of a mill to secure additional grounds for the society.

Closing Day—Receipts—List of Premiums, etc.

The Fair closed Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and by night the greater part of the articles on exhibition were removed. The attendance during the day was very large—between three and four thousand. The entire receipts from the sale of tickets, were about what was predicted in yesterday's BLADE, viz: $1,500, or $300 more than last year.

The trotting race open for all was the principal attraction in the afternoon, and was witnessed by a large crowd. But two entries were made: Brown Kate, by R. J. WHEELER, and Tom Britton, by J. R. WILLIAMS. The latter came off victor, the best time made being 2:51.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

Below we give a list of the premiums awarded at the Fair:

DIVISION "A"—HORSES.

GELDINGS UNDER FOUR YEARS.

Three years old—Austin Bishop, first; E. Ten Eyck, second.
Two years—W. J. McMillan, first.

BROOD MARES AND SUCKLING COLTS.

Brood mare—P. Mickins, first; mare and colt—Charles Coy, second.

BUGGY AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

Span carriage horses—Jos. Garner, first.
Gelding, two years old—W. J. McMillan, second.
Single buggy horse—D. N. Trowbridge, first.
Carriage horse—George Garfield, second.

MATCHED COLTS.

Span matched colts, four years old—J. R. Kelsey, first.

ROADSTERS.

Span roadsters—George Garfield, first.
Single roadsters—A. Reed, first.

DRAFT HORSES.

Stallion—Joseph Garner, first; three year old Stallion, John Walpole, second.
Span draft horses—J. Schaal, first.

JACKS AND JENNIES.

Jenny, with foal by side—R. Cline, first.

SINGLE BUGGY AND CARRIAGE HORSE.

Stallion—J. Robinson, first.

STALLIONS FOR ALL WORK.

Stallion four years old and over—John Carpenter, first; same, A. W. Brown, second.
Stallion three years old—T. J. Smith, first.
Stallion two years old—James Mackens, first.
Stallion one year old—W. R. Cole first; same, W. H. Rideout, second.

SPANS FOR ALL WORK.

Span four years old and over—William Taylor, first; span of mares, Thomas Rideout, second.

FILLIES UNDER FOUR YEARS.

Three years old—E. Upton, first; J. Strain, second.
Two years old—J. R. Kelsey, first; Otis Ford, second.
One year old—P. Mickens, first; H. Kellogg & Son, second.

BROOD MARES.

Mare with colt—L. C. Gibbs, first; same, N. W. Brown, second.
Sucking colt—Samuel Welch, first; L. C. Gibbs, second.

BUGGY AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

Single carriage horse—H. H. James, first; J. Barthoff, second.
Matched colts, four years old—J. R. Kelsey, first; D. H. Fairley, second.

ROADSTERS.

Single Roadsters—N. Birch, first; J. Robinson, second.

DRAFT HORSES.

One Stallion—Lucas County Infirmary, first; J. Robinson, second.
Span Horses—John Shull, first.
Draft Horses—F. Shull, first.

DIVISION "B"—CATTLE.

WORK OXEN AND STEERS.

Yoke Oxen Four years Old—Hiram Houghton, first; A. Van Warner, second.

SHORT HORNS.

Three Year Old Bull—Lucas County Infirmary, first; Ross & Pennewell, second.
Bull, Two Years old—Eddie Thomson, first.
Cow, Four Years Old—H. L. Holloway, first; John Shull, second.
Heifer, two years old—J. Shull, first; H. L. Holloway, second.
Heifer Calf—J. Shull, first; H. L. Holloway, second.
Herd of Cattle—J. W. Ross, first; H. L. Holloway, second.

ALDERNEY.

Heifer, Two Years Old—J. R. Kelsey; first.

GRADES.

Cow three years old—Thos. Rideout, first; E. Burt, second.
Heifer, two years old—John C. Ailgard, first; E. Hilton, second.
Heifer Calf—Eddie Thompson, first; H. L. Holloway, second.
Grade Bull, H. L. Holloway, first.
Herd of Cattle—E. Tilton, first.

WORK OXEN.

Yoke, four years old—Josiah Clark, first; James Mickens, second.
Pair Yearling Steers—Lucas County Infirmary, first.
Milk Cow—B. A. Wright, first.
Triplet Calves—Horace Benedict, first.

DIVISION "C."—SHEEP.

FINE WOOL.

Two Year Old Buck—Eddie Thompson, first and second.
Buck, one year old—Eddie Thompson, first.
Buck Lamb—Francis Granger, first; Eddie Thompson, second.
Pen of Ewe Lambs—Francis Granger, first.

SOUTH DOWNS.

Buck, two years old—S. S. Ketcham, first.
Buck, one year old—S. S. Ketcham, first.
Buck Lamb—S. S. Ketcham, first.
Pen two year old Lambs—S. S. Ketcham, first.
Pen yearling Ewes—S. S. Ketcham, first.
Pen Ewe Lambs—S. S. Ketcham, first.

LEICESTERS.

Buck, two years old—Perry Friend, first; P. Pennewell, second.
Buck, yearling—G. Crabbe, first.
Buck Lamb—P. Pennewell, first; Wm. Taylor, second.
Pen two year old Ewes—P. Pennewell, first.
Pen Ewe Lambs—P. Pennewell, first; Wm. Taylor, second.

GRADES.

Buck, two years old—P. Mickens, first.
Yearling Buck—Thos. Rideout, first.
Buck Lamb—Isaac Rideout, first.
Pen Ewes, two years old—Isaac Rideout, first; Wm. Taylor, second.
Pen Yearling Ewes—Isaac Rideout, first.
Pen Ewe Lambs—Isaac Rideout, first.
Pen Fat Sheep—P. Mickens, first; F. Granger, second.

DIVISION "D"—SWINE.

LARGE BONE BREED.

Boar, 1 year old—Chas. Reynolds, first; F. Granger, second.
Litter of Pigs—Otis Ford, first; S. S. Ketcham, second.
Sow, year old—Otis Ford, first.
Boar, under 1 year—Eddie Thompson, first; Otis Ford, second.
Sow, under 1 year—Otis Ford, first and second.

MEDIUM-SIZED BONE BREED.

Boar, year old—S. S. Ketcham, first; H. Kellogg & Son, second.
Sow, year old—J. S. Norton, first; E. Richards, second.
Litter of Pigs—E. Richards, first; G. W. Norton, second.

SMALL BONE BREED.

Year old Boar—E. Upton, first.
Year old Sow—E. Upton, first; H. L. Holloway, second.
Boar under year old—H. L. Holloway, first.
Sow, under year old—E. Upton, first; H. L. Holloway, second.
Litter of Pigs—H. L. Holloway, first; E. Upton, second.

DIVISION E.—POULTRY.

Coop Light Brahmas—G. Crabb, first; E. R. Robinson, second.
Coop Dark Brahmas—E. R. Robinson, first.
Coop Buff Cochins—Dr. W. W. Jones, first; E. R. Robinson, second.
Coop Light Cochin—Christ. Woehler, jr., first.
Coop Polands—W. J. McMillan, first.
Coop Spanish Chickens—John C. Ailgard, first; John C. Ailgard, second.
Coop Colored Bantams—G. Crabb, first; Dr. W. W. Jones, second.
Pair Muscovy Ducks—Lorenzo Lathrop, first.
Coop Cayuga Ducks—C. C. Warn, first; C. C. Warn, second.
Coop Guinea Fowls—G. Crabb, first.

MECHANICS' HALL—FIRST DIVISION.

Democrat Wagon with Springs—F. Segur, first and second.
Assortment of Boots and Shoes—T. S. Fuller, first.
Display of Summer, Fall and Winter Apples—D. Mills, first.
Half bushel Yellow Danver Onions—Mrs. Laura Brown, first.
Display of Catsup—Joseph Bell, second.
Hubbard Squash—Joseph Bell, first.
Half bushel White Silver-skinned Onions—E. Kimball, first.
Plate Apples—Wm. Thomas, second.
Duryea's Satin Gloss Starch—Wm. Duryea, first and second.
Catawba Wine—Joseph Bell, second.
English Multiplyer Onions—Same, first.
Plate Quinces—Same, first.
Phaeton—J. E. Avery, first.
Rhode Island Greenings.
Cottage Organs—C. H. Rosa, second.
Half peck Pop-corn—W. A. Prentice, first.
Half dozen ears Evergreen Sweet Corn—Same, first.
Sulky Rake—P. T. Clark & Sons, first.
Harrow—Same, first.
Plate Rhode Island Greenings—H. Kellogg & Sons, second.
Plate Yellow Bellflower Apples—Same, first.
Plate Seckel Pears—Same, first.
One-half bushel White Dent Corn—Same, first.
One-half bushel Trophy Tomatoes—F. Greanger, first.
Six Varieties Winter Apples—S. and J. W. Cass, first.
Plate Rhode Island Greenings—Same, second.
Plate Roxbury Russells—Same, first.
Plate Yellow Bellflowers—Same, first.
Plate Fall Pippins—Same, first.
Plate Orange Quinces—Same, first.
Plate Fall Pippins—R. Flint, first.
Plate Rainbows—Same, second.
Plate N. C. Redstreaks—Same, first.
Plate Yellow Bellflowers—Same, first.
Plate Strawberry—Same, first.
Plate Dessert Apples—Same, second.
Two Cans Pears—Mrs. Laura Brown, first.
Two Cans Peaches—Same, second.
One half bush. Yellow Danver Onions—Same, first.
Plate Baldwin Apples—William Thomas, first.
Plate Rhode Island Greenings—Same, first.
Plate Swain Apples—Same, first.
Plate Northern Spy—Same, second.
Half bushel Oats—P. Mickens, first.
Three heads Asiatic Cauliflowers—James Wright, first.
One pair Bouquets—Flora Ten Eycke, first.
Sponge Cake—Same, first.
Canned Pears—Same, first.
Display of Jelly—Same, first.
Cider Vinegar—S. Ten Eycke, first.
Half bushel Red Wheat—H. Miller, first.
Peck White Beans—J. Wolfinger, second.
Three heads French Cauliflower—James Wright, first.
Photograph and Porcelain—North & Oswald, first.
Photograph in India Ink—same, first.
Best Collection of Sun Pictures—same, first.
Plate Baldwin Apples—Mrs. Rabbitt, first.
Half bushel Flint Dent Corn—J. H. Wolfinger, first.
Lap Robe Afghan—Mrs. J. R. Shibley, first.
Tied Comforter—D. A. Trowbridge, first.
Braided Sacque for Ladies—Mrs. A. C. Bishop, first.
F. W. Preston, 1 doz. brooms, not on book, first premium.
Democrat Wagon with Springs—Moore & Saunders, second.
Lawn Mower—Wiseman & McKer, first.
Power Corn Planter—Wiseman & McKer, first.
Corn Sheller—Wiseman & McKer, first.
Interchangeable Plow—Arbuckle & Ryan, second.
Fallow Cultivator—Arbuckle & Ryan, first.
Wheel corn cultivator—Arbuckle & Ryan, first.
Apparatus for cooking feed for stock—Arbuckle & Ryan, second.
Democrat wagon—A. B. Taber, first.
Crossing plow—A. B. Taber, second.
Shire plow—Same, first.
Hand corn planter—Same, second.
Hay rake—Same, second.
One half dozen grain shovels—Same, first.
One half dozen spades—Same, first.
One half dozen hand rakes—Same, first.
Lawn mower—Same second.
Cider mill—Same, first.
Pair hobs—P. T. Clarke & Sons, first.
Sod plow—Same, second.
Interchangeable plow—Same, first.
Hand corn planter—Same, first.
Fanning mill—Same, first.
Horse fork—Same, first.
Grain cradle—Same, first.
Corn sheller—Same, first.
Cornstalk cutter—Same, second.
Half dozen grain shovels—Same, first.
Half dozen dirt shovels—Same, second.
Half dozen spades—Same, second.
Crossing plow, N. Burch, first.
Wheelbarrow—Union Manufacturing Co., first.
Double carriage, covered—M. J. Cooney & Co., first.
Single Carriage, covered—same, first.
Phaeton, covered—same, first.
Open Buggy—same, first.
Trotting Wagon—same, first.
Sod Plow—S. L. Madge, first.
Apparatus for Cooking Feed—J. B. Bradford, first.
Hand Corn Planter—F. Van Dusen, second.
Improved Farm Gate—D. Edgar, first.
Union Churn—Union Manufacturing Company, first.
Butter Tub—same, first.
Machine for Making Butter—same, first.
Washboard—same, first.
Children's Sleigh—same, first.
Display of Trunks—Baumgardner & Shepler, first.
Office Desk—B. Meilink & Co., first.
Crossing Plow—Arbuckle & Ryan, first.
Ornamental Brackets—Anna Cohoon, first.
Single Harness—Thos. Conway, first.
Ornamental Carving—A. B. Taber, first.
Specimen Fluting in Iron—J. A. Fitzgerald, first.

FLORAL HALL—FIRST DIVISION.

Woolen Blanket—Joseph Pell, first.
Ten yards Rag Carpet—Mrs. John Robinson, second.
One Quilt, log cabin worsted—Mrs. N. Sabin, first.
Rag Carpet—Elizabeth Dolph, first.
Quilt, piece calico—Mrs. N. Sabin, first.
Rag Rug—Mrs. G. Naugle, second.
Calico Quilt—H. H. Collins, first.
Patched Silk Quilt—Mrs. Eliza H. Daly, first.
Crotchet Spread—G. H. Battenbury, first.
Two pairs Woolen Stockings, ladies—Mrs. Isaac Washburn, first.
Two pairs Mittens—Same, first.
One pair Woolen Socks—Mrs. H. Warn, second.
Woolen Yarn—Same, first.
Knit Spread—Mrs. O. Phelps, first.
Rag Mat—Mrs. N. H. Boynton, first.
Pair Woolen Blankets—J. B. Robinson, first.
Pair Woolen Socks—Mrs. G. W. Norton, first.
Silk Embroidery—G. W. Rattenburg, second.
Embroidered Ottoman—Same, first.
Cotton Crochet Tidy—Mrs. G. W. Norton, first; Mrs. W. J. McMillen, second.
Embroidered Afghan—Mrs. V. H. Ketcham, first; Mrs. A. B. Eddy, second.
Worsted Needle-work—Mrs. Wm. Kingsbury, first; Mrs. J. R. Shibley, second.
Worsted Flowers—Miss Ada Taylor, first; Mrs. Isaac Washburn, second.
Hair Work—Mrs. J. R. Shibley, first.
Pipcushion—Mrs. W. R. Clarke, first.
Artificial Cotton Embroidery—Mrs. J. W. Kelsey, first.
Fancy Chair Work—Same, first.
Tidy—Mrs. A. F. Stowe, first; Miss Jessie Cheseboro, second.
Worsted Sofa Pillow—Mrs. A. G. Stowe, first.
Largest and Best Collection of Needle-work—Edwin Hamilton, first.
Sewing Machines—American Sewing Machine Company, first.
Display of Manufactured Hair—Mrs. J. R. Shibley, first.
Embroidered Slipper—Mrs. Eliza Daly, first.

FLORAL HALL—SECOND DIVISION.

Collection of Sun Pictures—North & Oswald, first.
Landscape Paintings—Fred Ingold, first and second.
Original Oil Paintings, Portraits—McKecknie & Thompson, first.
Specimen of Pastel Painting—Same, first.
Crayon Drawing—Same, first.
Piano—C. H. Rosa, first; Whitney & Currier, second.
Organ of the first class—Whitney & Currier, first; C. H. Rosa, second.
Fancy Picture Frame—Mrs. Isaac Washburn, first.
Collections of Photographs in Ink—J. C. Fitzgerald, first.
Collection of Greenhouse Plants—E. Suder, first; Peter Morrison, second.
Largest Collection of Roses—E. Suder, first.
Plant Stand of Choice Flowers — Same, first.
Collection of Dahlias—Same, first.
Collection of Gladiolas—Same, first.
Collection of Everlastings—Same, first.
Pair of Bouquets—Same, first.
Most Ornamental Plant—Peter Morrison, first.
Collection of Asters—Same, first.
Collection of Verbenas—Same, second.
Collection of Foliage Plants—Same, first.

FLORAL HALL—THIRD DIVISION.

Varieties of Summer Apples—H. Kellogg & Sons, first.
Varieties of Fall Apples—Same, first.
Varieties Winter Apples—Same, first.
Roxbury Russet—Same, first.
Fall Pippins—Same, first.
Pears—Same, first.
Sekel Pears—Same, first.
Pleasant Apples—J. Hosmer, first.
Dessert Winter Apples—Same.
White Pears—Steppen Ten Eyck, second.
Dutchess d'Angouleme Pears—Same.
Concord Grapes—Otis Ford, second.
Currant Wine—Wm. Smith, first.
Stone Plums—John Kauffmann, first.
Dessert Winter Apples—J. C. Messer, second.
Yellow Belleflower—Same.
Winter Belmont—A. D. Jones, first.
Market Apples—J. Hosmer, first.
Northern Spy Apples—Same premium.
Tomkins County Kings—Same.
Flemish Beauty Pears—W. D. Gunn, second.
Late Crawford Peaches—H. D. Bradley, first.
Display of Peaches—Same, second.
Winter Apples, six varieties—C. Vantlert, second.
Concord Grapes—E. W. E. Koch—first.
Iona Grapes—Same.
White Hardin Grapes—Same, first.
Catawba Grapes—Same, first.
Ives' Seedling—Same, first.
Isabella—Same, first.
Display of Grapes—Same, first.
Display of Pears—Same, first.
Doyenne Pears—Same, second.
Vicar of Wakefield Pears—Same, first.
Morris White Peaches—Same, first.
Late Crawfords—Same, second.
Smock Peaches—Same, first.
Display of Wine—Same, first.
Concord Wine—Same, first.
Delaware Wine—Same, first.
Ives' Seedling Wine—Same, first.
Catawba Wine—Same, first.
Angouleme Pears—Same, first.
Display of Wines—Same, first.
Orange Quinces—J. C. Messer, first.

FLORAL HALL—FOURTH DIVISION.

Salt Rising Bread—M. Watson, first.
Domestic Soft Soap—Same, first.
Display of Pickles—Same, second.
Two Boxes Cheese—E. Burt, first.
Canned Peaches—Mrs. Isaac Washburne, first.
Crock Butter—Same, second.
Salt rising Bread—Mrs. H. H. Warn, first.
Pot-cheese—Mrs. Upton, first.
Display of Dried Fruit—F. W. Preston, first.
Display Pickles—Same, first.
" Fine Groceries—Same, first.
" Fine Grape Jelly—Same, first.
Loaf Hop-rising Bread—Mrs. A. M. Wright, first.
Pan Hop-rising Biscuit—Same, first.

AGRICULTURAL HALL—FIRST CLASS.

Cider Mill—A. B. Taber, first.
Half bushel Timothy Seed—Same, first and second.
Amber Wheat—S. Ten Yeke, second.
Half bushel Pears—Same, second.
Half bushel Amber Wheat—Otis Ford, first.
Half bushel White Wheat—C. B. Gunn, first.
Half bushel Flint Dent Corn—Same, first.
Half bushel Oats—P. Mickens, first.
Half bushel Oats—Same, second.
Half bushel Yellow Dent Corn—Dr. B. A. Wright, second.
Half bushel Flint Dent Corn—Same, first.
Half bushel White Wheat—J. C. Messer, second.
Half bushel Rice—Same, first.
Navy Beans—Same, second.
Display Tomatoes—C. J. Pierce, first.
Half bushel Sprin Wheat—W. H. Rideout first.
Half bushel Navy Beans—E. W. Norville, first.
Half bushel White Dent Corn—Samuel McCosh, second.
One-half bushel Red Wheat—Mrs. H. H. Warn, second.
One-half bushel Spring Wheat—H. B. Bradley, second.
One-half bushel Buckwheat—Same, first.
One-half bushel Rice—Same, first.
One-half bushel Red Top Grass Seed—Same, first.
Holly Mills Pastry Flour—F. W. Preston, first.
Amber Wheat Flour—Same, first.

AGRICULTURAL HALL—SECOND CLASS.

Rox. Russet Apples—J. Hosmer, first.
N. Spy—Same, second.
Display of Pippins—D. Tenyeke, first.
Cider Vinegar—Isaac Washburn, first.
One-half peck Mayne Red Tomatoes—Jos. Pell, first.
One-half peck Red Top Onions—Same, first.
Russet potatoes—Mrs. D. H. Warn, second.
One-half bushel buckwheat—N. B. Bradley, second.
Canned cherries—J. W. Kelsey, first.
One-half bushel yellow Dent Corn—James Bell, first.
One-half bushel yellow Dent corn—Lorenz Lathrop, second.
Cider vinegar—Isaac Washburn, second.
Marblehead squash—W. B. Gunn, second.
Half bushel white Dent corn—S. G. Gunn, second.
Early sugar loaf cabbage—Joseph Pell, second.
Pin cushion—Mrs. R. W. Clarke, first.
Red top grass seed—H. P. Bradley, first.
Calico quilt—Ettie A. Dennis, first.
Half bushel Wethersfield red onions—E. Kimball, second.
Half bushel Early Rose potatoes—L. Lathrop, first.
Tompkins county King apples—J. Hosmer, first.
Ornamental iron casting—A. B. Taber first.
Seventy yards Rag Carpet—Mrs. C. C. Warn, first.
Half bushel Peachblow Potatoes—L. Lathrop, first.
Knit Spread—Mrs. O. Phelps, first.
Knit Embroidery—Same, first.
Three Varieties of Apples—J. Hosmer, second.
Canned Cherries—Mrs. J. W. Kelsey, second.
Half bushel Red Wheat—Mrs. H. H. Warn, first and second.
Corn and Straw Cutter—A. B. Taber, first.
Quaker Nutmeg Melons—S. M. Johnson, first.
Best Pears—H. B. Bradley, first.
Woolen Yarn—Mrs. Isaac Washburn, first.
Flemish Beauty Pears—W. B. Gunn, second.
Display of Apples—H. Kellogg, first.
Worsted Tidy—Mrs. Jesse Cheesebro, second.
Half bushel Shaker Russett Potatoes—Samuel M'Cash, second.
Straw and Corn Cutter—A. B. Taber, first.
Half bushel English Malt—Joseph Pell, first.
Hubbard Squash—Jos. Pell, first.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

Ornamental Engraving and Printing—T. J. Craw & Co., 50 cents premium.
Seals and Stamp, middle work—Same, 50 cents.
Pair White Leghorn Fowls—A. H. Lang, first.
Half dozen Potato Hooks—A. B. Taber, 50 cents.
Wagon Jack—Z. Cook, $1.
Half dozen hoes—P. T. Clarke & Sons, 50 cents.
Wagon Box and Hay Rack—B. F. Rigby, $2.00.
Pop Corn—J. Hosmer, 50 cents.
Flower Stand—A. B. Taber, first preminm.
Wagon Jack—Same, second.
Two-hand Hose Cart—Union Manufacturing Company, $2.

WILLIAMS COUNTY.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Williams County Agricultural Society, at Bryan.

BRYAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—For several weeks the people of Bryan and Williams county have been actively engaged in preparing for the eighteenth annual exhibition of the County Agricultural Society, which commenced here Tuesday, Sept. 22.

Arriving at the grounds after a dusty ride of about a quarter of a mile, we went to the little octagonal house near the gate where the Secretary of the Society, Mr. Robt. Patterson, answers the innumerable questions that are constantly poured on such officers and takes the general management of the entries, and exercises a general supervision over affairs.

Mr. P. took us around and gave us the following facts regarding the number of entries, etc: This year their have been about eighteen hundred entries, an excess of five hundred over the number of last year.

FINE ART HALL.

This department is well filled and is very tastefully arranged. In the centre of the hall is some very fine rock work, from which a spring of water gushes. Flowers and mosses cover parts of the rugged rocks, while a diminutive log house surrounded by a grove of forest trees adds very much to the general effect. On one of side of the hall is the picture gallery, composed of some very fine steel engravings, chromos, and oil paintings. The other side is devoted to embroideries, ladies' wear, etc. A very fine display of silver ware is made by C. R. Hollis, of Bryan. A. L. Snyder has on exhibition some fine toilet and fancy articles from his drug store.

Passing on from the Fine Art Hall we come to the

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

of which there is a very large number on exhibition. The farm wagons were represented by the Milburn Wagon Works, and Harrington & Perkins, of Bryan. There were innumerable mowers, reapers, threshers, hayrakes and hay cutters, drills, etc. The Bryan Plow Works had a number of plows on the ground which were admired very much by the farmers.

DOMESTIC HALL

is a large building situated near the Fine Art Hall, and every inch of space was occupied by exhibitors. Among the leading features observable here are the displays of harness by A. J. Obrist, of Bryan, wood and coal stoves, by Garver, Douze & Co., and the furniture and bed-room sets by R. C. Dillman and Ward & Over.

In Fruit Hall there is a very fine assortment of all kinds of fruit and canned goods.

The number of entries of

LIVE STOCK

this year is far in excess of those of last year. There were 11 Short Horns, 20 Devons, 28 general, 11 oxen and steers, and 8 sweepstakes, making a total of 73 entries of cattle. Shaw Bros., Walter Young, W. Punches and L. W. Wilder were the principal exhibitors.

HORSES.

The number of horses entered was 122, classified as follows: All purposes, 67; draft, 7; roadsters, 21; jacks and mules, 4; sweepstakes, 23. The accommodations for horses were not large enough this year, and several were obliged to leave on that account. The horses exhibited were very fine, much better than last year. The farmers of Williams county are taking quite an interest in raising fine horses, and, judging from the number that were exhibited here to-day, they are quite successful in that line.

The entries of sheep and swine were very few, and although there were some very fine specimens present, they did not attract much attention.

The general features of the fair were very good. The grounds are in admirable condition, with plenty of shade and, what is better, enough water to satisfy everybody. Taken all in all, the eighteenth fair is a success in every sense of the word, and it is doubtful if they can have a better one next year. L.

ON THE RAILROAD.—JOHN A. GARDNER, formerly conductor on a train running from here, but recently employed in Lima, was run over by a freight train one day this week and had one of his legs so badly crushed as to render amputation necessary. He is now in a fair way of recovery.

TIRED OF LIFE.

A Married Lady Becomes Weary of Life and Commits Suicide.

Thursday afternoon an event occurred which by its terrible nature, casts a mantle of sorrow over a large circle of relatives and friends.

The wife of SQUIRE JOHNSON, who lives on the Narrow Gauge Road between here and Maumee, came to the conclusion that she could bear life's burden no longer, and with her own hand she sought the rest which she supposed death would give.

Mr. Johnson was married just after the close of the war and had lived a quiet and happy life since, disturbed but by one thing: his wife seemed to be morbidly jealous, even to the verge of insanity. Every trifling act was seized with great avidity, and added to the terrible flame that made existence so miserable to both. No matter what her husband did, how often he tried to convince her of his faithfulness, by his upright and honorable conduct, she would appear to be satisfied for a while, and then the old feeling would come back with renewed strength.

Thursday afternoon Mr. J. asked her to go to the Fair. She refused, and said she would stay at home. He said if she would not go he would take his little son. To this she acquiesced, and leaving the room, went up stairs to her bed room. In a few moments the servant ran hastily into the room, and told Mr. J. to go up stairs right away. He did so, and as he entered the room, his wife, who was lying on the bed, said: "It's all over between us now, I have done it." She then told him that if she could not live with him any longer, and that she had taken her own life. She asked for the children, and after kissing them, attempted to explain her reasons for her rash act, but death interrupted her, and she passed away.

On a stand near the head of the bed was found a drinking cup with a quantity of strychnine, with which the unfortunate woman had ended her life.

The coroner was notified this morning, and will hold an inquest to-day.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

The Prospects of its Extension.

A large party of the officials and others interested in certain proposed Western extensions and connections for the Toledo & Maumee Narrow Gauge Road have recently spent some time at Keithsburg, Ill., and on Monday of last week the party left that place on a reconnoissance in the direction proposed for the extension, which is known as the Forty-first Parallel Route. The Keithsburg *News* of the 17th, which is laboring for the extension or connection, has the following concerning the Toledo & Maumee Railroad:

The Toledo & Maumee Road was opened for business—eight miles—a few weeks ago. From Aug. 12 to Sept. 4 it has carried 6,100 passengers, fare 15 cents. This was done on flat cars, with temporary seats, and, since the passenger train has been put on the track, and the passengers more comfortably accommodated, the travel is largely increasing.

The Hon. D. W. H. Howard, President of the extension of this line southwest to Van Wert, is also here, and assures us of a speedy advance of the work. The construction of 16 miles, and a bridge over the Maumee River, will be commenced this month. The people are becoming thoroughly aroused to the fact that the narrow-gauge roads are the only solution to the cheap transportation question. This enterprise is opening magnificently.

RAILROAD CONVENTION.

Important Assemblage of Railroad Managers.

Most of our readers are aware of the important convention of railway managers which assembled at Saratoga a few months ago, and the action it took in reference to dispatch and transportation lines. Much other and perhaps equally important business was considered and passed upon, but this was something in which there was much public interest.

The result of that convention was a withdrawal from the fast freight lines and dispatch companies of most of the privileges and rebates which they had previously enjoyed, and this of course meant destruction and ruin to them. The transportation lines had previous to this made a canvas for their fall business, and had secured a large number of contracts with merchants in all western cities for the transportation of their fall shipments.

This action by the railroads would prevent the filling of the contracts except at a loss; and they therefore notified their customers that the prices agreed upon in their contracts could not be adhered to, but the increased tariff of the railroads must be paid. The customers naturally objected to this; the transportation companies were obdurate, and the majority of merchants are now paying the increased freight rates under protest, and expect them to be recovered by due process of law.

The Saratoga Convention adjourned with the understanding that another meeting was to be called soon, to perfect the arrangements initiated there, and this meeting has assembled here to-day and will hold a session this afternoon at the Boody House. The following gentlemen are present:

Isaac H. Sturgeon, St. Louis, Mo.
J. N. McCullough, Gen. Manager P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. W. Layng, Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. L. Cole, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John M. Harding, Pittsburg, Pa.
Jas. F. Joy, President M. C. R. R., Detroit, Michigan.
W. B. Strong, Superintendent M. C. R. R., Detroit, Mich.
Jon S. Newberry, Detroit, Mich.
J. Wallace, New York.
C. Taylor, New York.
F. A. Backus, New York.
F. W. Leak, New York.
E. S. Alexander, Chicago.
A. French, Pittsburgh.
C. W. Smith, Indianapolis.
A. T. Perry, Cincinnati.

The Railroad Convention assembled in the Boody House, and organized by calling General J. D. Cox to the Chair, and appointing C. W. SMITH, Secretary. It was understood that the business to be considered was:

1st. The signing and ratification of the Saratoga agreement in regard to dispatch and fast freight lines, and other business.

2d. The considering of some concerted action in regard to ticket agencies, through tickets, and other matters, pertaining to the passenger traffic in general.

3d. The election of a Commissioner to the Board of Railway Commissioners, put in operation by the Saratoga Convention, a vacancy having occurred in the seven appointed at Saratoga.

All the main trunk lines were found to be represented except the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and as the presence of a representative from this Road was absolutely necessary to the taking of any definite action, it was decided to postpone business as long as possible, in hopes that the representative might arrive. In the meanwhile a general discussion of various topics of general interest was begun, and kept up until 5 o'clock, when all hopes of the appearance of the Grand Trunk representative having vanished, the convention adjourned, to meet next Thursday at the St. Nicholas, New York.

The meeting was exceedingly harmonious. It is understood that the reason of the non-appearance of the representative of the Grand Trunk was the change of grade on that road, from Toronto to Portland, which occurs to-day and to-morrow.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

Robert S. Williams, of New York, has commenced suit against the city of Lansing for nearly $4,000 interest on railroad bonds issued in aid of the Ionia and Lansing Railroad.

Among the old books lately found in a shipment of foreign rags at the paper mill at Kalamazoo was "a catalogue of the different specimens of cloth collected in the third voyage of Captain Cook in the Southern Hemisphere, with a particular account of the manner of the manufacture of the same in the various islands of the South sea, etc., arranged and printed for Alexander Shaw, No. 379 Strand, London, MDCCLXXXVII." There are eight pages of reprint. The balance of the pages are blank, and contain thirty nine specimens in an excellent state of preservation. The "cloth," or rather paper, is made from the bark of trees, and is as soft as flannel.

REMINGTON.

Sewing Machines,
Fire Arms,
Agricultural Implements.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely:

Light Running, Smooth, Noiseless, Rapid, Durable with Perfect Lock-Stitch.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction the very best.*

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the

GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS.

The *highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new

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Snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, Rifle Canes, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &c.

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*History of the American Revolution
The Works of Tobias Smollett
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Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions.
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Moore. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Illustrated by eminent artists.
Fielding's writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

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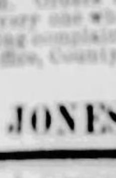

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1874

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The campaign of the coming autumn promises to be one of unusual interest and importance. Congressmen are to be elected throughout the country to fill seats in the Forty-fourth Congress. The questions of Currency, Cheap Transportation, and Farmers' Rights are to be met and passed upon, and other issues of paramount interest are to be decided.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

will devote especial attention to all the prominent issues of the fall campaign, while it will continue to go on improving and perfecting all other departments of general interest. In order to do our share toward Republican success everywhere, and to place the BLADE in every family, we will send it

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NOW, THEREFORE,

In order that it may be placed in the hands of every family in the land; to every NEW subscriber sending us SEVENTY-FIVE cents, we will mail the June, July and August numbers FREE.

This offer will remain good until the first of October for all new subscriptions beginning with volume five of the JOURNAL.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL

The October number of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL contains a surprising amount of fresh and original matter, and justly challenges comparison with any publication of its kind. Where other agricultural periodicals are in the habit of depending largely upon exchanges, the JOURNAL has a large and constantly increasing corps of practical correspondents who give it the results of ripe experience in all parts of the country. The October number contains, out of sixteen pages, *nine* which have been prepared especially for its columns, and is in all respects a model number. The following extracts from the table of contents for October will show the interesting character of the articles:

Seaforthia Elegans (ill.)
A Bit of Autumn—P. H. S.
Walks Around the Farm—III—D. C. R.
A Farmer's Education—Addie Price.
Verbenas—Ada L. Morrison.
My Experience on a Soldier's Homestead—III—Philo.
Insect Enemies—Anna C. Trumble.
A Pleasant Home—Aunt Susan.
Aunt Carrie's Letters—II—Aunt Carrie.
A Bit of a Story, also a Bit of History—Jennie Morison.
The Old Barn's Tenantry (poem)—Bayard Taylor.
Extension of Time (ed.)
The Scourge of the West (ed.)
County Fairs (ed.)
Women and Industrial Pursuits (ed.)
Coffee Culture in California (ed.)
The Profits of Middle Men (ed.)
Helping the Paper (ed.)
Letters from the Boys (ed.)
Our Letter Box.
A Letter from one of our Boys—Robert L.
An Illinois Teacher—Jay Weace.
Onions and Potatoes—J. S. H.
Tim Howe's Farming Venture—IX—Tim Howe.
Marrying a Farmer—Anna.
How I Help my Paper—John H. Kean.
Coal Ashes for Plum Trees—H. L. S.
Doubling up Crops—Smith Bros.

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THE WEEK.

A Washington dispatch states that the safe robbers are to be put on trial Oct. 20th. They will not be tried separately, but together.—The postoffice department at Washington is now undergoing a reduction of force of clerks, a number of dismissals having taken place on the 22d ult. It is feared that this course, though unavoidable, will work much distress.—It is stated on apparently good authority that the Postmaster General will adopt the system of prepaying newspaper postage proposed by third assistant BARBOUR and detailed in a recent number of the BLADE. This plan will probably make as little trouble as any that could be adopted, although it will not be without serious disadvantages.—The Comptroller of Currency has recently been making inquiry into the practice of the certain banks. National Banks which have been drawing on their correspondents in New York at sixty and ninety days, waiving acceptance. This, like the practice of furnishing depositors with checks good one day after date, is strongly reprehended by the Commissioner, and he notifies such banks that a persistence in this course will render probable the revocation of their charters, under the National Banking law.—Gen. SHERMAN has prepared a memoir of the events of the late war, which is not to be published till after his death.—A Washington correspondent strongly condemns General SPINNER'S independent movement for the redemption of the National Bank circulation and asserts that the effort is likely to prove a serious failure.—It is currently reported that the Porto Rico annexation story has drawn the fire of Russia and the United States, and was in reality only a part of a scheme of BISMARCK'S to convulse Europe. Russia is fully advised of the intentions of BISMARCK to acquire a foothold in America and with the assurance that we will not permit the transfer of Colonial possessions in America from one European Nation to another, is prepared to join with the United States, in the event that Germany should determine to force her aspirations in that direction.

New Haven, Conn., has been undergoing a recent excitement over the Catholic question. At an election for members of the School Board in that city on the 21st, the Catholics attempted to obtain control of the Board in order that they might divert the funds to their own schools. A vote of 5,000 was the result in which the Catholics were defeated by a majority of 1,500.—The prominent manufacturers have agreed to reduce the production of the cotton mills of New England at least one-third till "the proper relation between the cost of production and the market value of the goods shall be re-established." A committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration.—The Grangers of the West will take notice that Secretary KELLEY, of the National Grange at Washington, states that the "Grangers' Mortgage Bank" lately advertised in New York, is not endorsed by the National Grange, nor is it recognized by the Executive Committee in any manner.—The General Railroad Ticket Agents Convention at New York, closed its session on the 22d. The general character of the changes made tend to a reduction of rates, though no definite schedule has been promulgated.

Chicago is promised a decidedly unpleasant state of affairs, the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters in that city having recommended last week that all companies belonging to the National Board, discontinue all business in Chicago after October 1st. This action creates much comment, but comparatively little excitement among the people of that city. It is probable that a marked reform in the fire department will bring about a compromise, and General SHALER, of New York, has accepted an invitation to visit Chicago and examine all matters pertaining to the insurance question.—Cincinnati is to hold another musical festival in May next, and THEODORE THOMAS has promised to conduct it.—The State of Illinois, through Governor BEVERIDGE, has appointed delegates to the Convention to be held at Louisville on the 21st inst., to consider the question of the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley. The project has long been agitated, and it remains to be seen whether it has been gaining strength.

Affairs in the South continue quiet, and the probabilities are that no further outbreaks of a serious nature will take place prior to the elections. A special to the New York *Tribune*, which we reproduce elsewhere, makes some very singular revelations regarding the part taken by sundry Northern politicians in supporting and maintaining the KELLOGG Government. These statements are to be received with a good degree of allowance.—Gov. MOSES, of South Carolina, telegraphed to the President on the 25th inst. asking that the troops in Edgefield county might be placed at his disposal to prevent outrages by armed bands. The reply, which was not very flattering to MOSES, declined to place the troops in his hands. Matters in Edgefield county are quiet, and no further trouble is apprehended.

Our readers are referred to our usual summary of political and foreign news for further intelligence of interest.

☞ UNTIL NOVEMBER FIRST the FARM JOURNAL will be sent three months free to all new subscribers. This offer will positively not be kept open beyond that date. Everybody who takes the JOURNAL finds it much better than he bargained for. Father, mother and the children all read the JOURNAL when it comes into the house. Fifteen copies for seventy-five cents.

☞ The latest advices from the Black Hills are by no means encouraging to those who have been dreaming of rich gold diggings and sudden fortunes.

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GRANT'S COURSE COMMENDED.

Democratic journals and stump speakers have endeavored to create the belief that President GRANT acted harshly, tyrannically, and without the sanction of legal authority in promptly calling into requisition the military power of the General Government for the suppression of the Louisiana rebellion. That intelligent Democrats know better than this, there cannot be a doubt. KELLOGG and MCENERY were rival candidate for Governor of Louisiana. The most gross irregularities and frauds characterized the election, and both parties claimed to have received a majority of the legal votes. Great internal commotion grew out of this contention and an appeal was had to the U. S. Circuit Court, where KELLOGG'S claim was pronounced valid. An appeal was had to Congress, and that body, after long investigation, refused to pass upon the question, thus leaving the President to act upon his own judgment and responsibility. After a careful investigation of all the facts, President GRANT recognized KELLOGG as the rightful Governor, and that was the end of the question. Whether that decision was right or wrong, is not an open question. It was final, and from it there was no appeal, except to arms. This fact every intelligent man, of any political party, must acknowledge, and Democrats who are disposed to deal honestly with questions of fact and public policy, do not hesitate to endorse the action of the Administration in sustaining Governor KELLOGG against overthrow at the hands of an organized mob of McEneryites. Hon. HENRY B. PAYNE, of Cleveland, in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress, said:

> The recent suppression of the outbreak in Louisiana was right and proper; for a State government, however fradulent in its inception, when recognized by the executive and judiciary, is not to be overthrown by violence and bloodshed, but maintained at all hazards until constitutionally superceded.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore, one of the most able constitutional lawyers in our country, in a letter to the New York *Herald*, while he thinks the President erred in the settlement of the election contest, pronounces that settlement unalterable, and declares the President bound to sustain and uphold the legally constituted government of the State. He says:

> The President having recognized Kellogg, whether upon sufficient evidence or not, that recognition was at once absolute and final. The people of the State consequently, however unjust and injurious to them may have been the decision, possessed no right to subvert the government so recognized by force of arms, except as such right was a revolutionary one. A right of revolution can never be supposed to exist under an established government. Such a right, indeed, supposes no existing legal authority, but asserts itself upon natural and elementary principles, such as are stated in our Declaration of Independence. But the States of this Union, however sovereign they are in many respects, are not wholly so. Each State is bound to the other States and to the United States, and the obligation is such that a right by force to change her form of government is not possessed by her, as its exercise might interfere with the relation that she bears to her sister States and to the paramount authority of the United States.

Some of those who have held that while it was the President's duty to suppress the rebellion and deprive the MCENERY party of power, have insisted that the rebellion should be recognized as the expression of public sentiment against the KELLOGG government, and that it was the President's duty to establish a military government for the State. Upon this point Mr. JOHNSON says:

> The President having recognized Kellogg, and that recognition never having been reversed by Congress, what is his duty in the existing emergency? That he cannot permit a State government to be subverted by domestic violence without palpable dereliction of duty is clear. When called upon in proper form to put it down, the Constitution gives him no option in the matter. He is bound by its very words to bring it to a termination, and to restore the government attempted to be overthrown.

These views are so clearly stated, and so palpably true and just, that no one can read them and doubt the propriety of the course pursued by the President. Mr. JOHNSON is not a Republican, and his sympathies are well known to be with the MCENERY party in Louisiana, but he is a friend of law and order and as such could not keep silent when the President was being assailed for having discharged his duty under the Constitution which he had sworn to obey.

MISSING COPIES.

With our immense circulation, mailed to all parts of the country, it is almost unavoidable that occasionally a subscriber may miss his BLADE or MONTHLY or FARM JOURNAL. It is almost unavoidable that in printing large editions occasionally defective copies will escape notice and be sent out with perfect ones. If all our subscribers understood the necessarily complicated arrangements for printing and mailing so many publications, their wonder would be, not that errors occur, but that they occur so very seldom.

We have alluded to this subject merely to make this suggestion: When a number of your paper or magazine fails to reach you after a reasonable time—drop a postal card to the publishers informing them of the omission. If the WEEKLY is missing, give the number or date of the missing copy, if the MONTHLY or the FARM JOURNAL fails to reach you, follow the same plan. We shall always take pleasure in supplying numbers under these circumstances, though we are satisfied from past experience that such cases do not average one in twenty thousand copies sent out. Don't allow yourself to indulge in hard feelings or hard words. Give us your full name and address, and the date of the missing publication, and we will see that the error is promptly corrected.

☞ "THE PROFITS OF THE MIDDLE-MEN," as explained in the NATIONAL MONTHLY for October, has been very generally read by the people of the West and has been productive of much good. We have still on hand a few copies of the October MONTHLY containing this instructive article, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents per copy.

☞ JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish "patriot," who while he advocated Irish independence, fought for African slavery, has not had his vanity gratified by the Irish people on his return to his native country, and now announces his purpose to return to America, where pro-slavery sentiments are more popular than in Ireland.

THE VALUE OF EXPOSITIONS.

The progress which industrial fairs, or expositions, have made in the United States within the last decade, affords the best proofs of our rapid development in the mechanical, industrial, and so-called artistic arts. Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and Kansas City have, during the present season, evinced, by the notable success of these great industrial enterprises, the excellent work which it is their mission to perform, as each and all of them have been productive of much good, not only as they have aided to place before and familiarize the public with the latest improvements and inventions of the mechanic arts, and have stimulated, elevated, and instructed popular taste by liberal displays of pictures, statues, and other beautiful creations of arts, together with immense collections of the precious woods, the valuable minerals, and the variety of cereals indigenous to the numerous climatic sections to those States and Territories to which the various specimens belong, but as they have brought together multitudes of people from every direction, stimulated social intercourse, and given as it were comprehensive histories of the industrial progress of the various localities, from which samples have been placed on exhibition.

In a commercial point of view, the value which these really cosmopolitan exhibitions have been to the cities where they are located can scarce be overestimated, as they have given an impetus to trade as well as enterprise, while laying the foundations for various new and hitherto undeveloped local industries. Unlike the great fairs of the continental cities of Europe, they are not extensive bazars where articles from every quarter of the globe are exposed for sale, but are of greater value to society, as no buying or selling takes place, and as they are simple records of the progress of labor made within the year, in the neighborhood and elsewhere, in those localities having works on exhibition, by calling attention to their merits, by promoting commercial intercourse between distant States and people, by opening new channels of industry at home and abroad, and by stimulating that certain rivalry and competition which leads to superior excellence in the mechanical as well as in the artistic or agricultural professions.

The Southern press dwell largely upon the excellent influences already apparent from the Louisville and Nashville expositions, which have awakened a spirit of enterprise in Kentucky and Tennessee hitherto almost entirely dormant, particularly in the interior counties, whose distance from the commercial centres and want of intercourse with the outside world had engendered a lethargy destructive to energy and enterprise, which these industrial fairs have in a great measure counteracted. In nine days the number of visitors to the Cincinnati exposition were 125,000, while the second annual session of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition at Chicago has been marked with equally, if not greater success. Constitutional fault finders may seek to detract from the value which these annual fairs exert, by lamenting that they do not as yet evince "that high and noble appreciation" of art which should be their aim, and that the practical bent of the American mind is such that it is more interested in some improvement in mowing machines, or some invention for producing ærated bread of a superior quality, than in the perfection of the outlines of an exquisite statue, illustrative of heathen mythology, or the delicate color shading of a painting of some mythical saint, while the works of modern artists are pronounced worthless in comparison to those of the old masters. Nevertheless, the real good which they effect is not one whit lessoned thereby, since the very development of practical ideas over theoretical and impractical ones, gives the United States that superiority which her institutions to-day possess over those of the effete civilization of the Old World, while the annual appearance of fine works of art placed before the public will in time develop taste and culture, and if it accomplish no more at present than to encourage embryo artists, its mission will not be a vain one. In view of the good results which spring from these yearly exhibitions, those nearer home ought not to be neglected, but should be attended and encouraged by all citizens who have the welfare and prosperity of the community at heart, since the smaller local fairs of each county are in reality the foundation of the metropolitan expositions of the great centres of population, which exert such a powerful influence over the industrial and commercial interests of all sections of the country.

☞ AND THUS WRITES JACOB BELL, Adams Mills, Ohio: "The BLADE has a larger circulation than any other paper at this office. And what is most gratifying, as well as surprising, is the fact that Democrat and Republican take it alike, both acknowledging it to be the best family paper they can get. I have a prospect for a larger club next year.

> The Louisiana situation grows worse. The address of the Conservative Committees is likely to receive small attention, and an out break seems imminent. The Government of the United States might, if it would, prevent further bloodshed.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Louisiana rebels and their sympathizers are the ones who can most easily prevent bloodshed. All that is necessary for that purpose is for them to obey the laws and lay down their rebellious arms. The thief may say to the man whose pocket he is picking, "Just keep quiet, say nothing about this, and there will be no disturbance;" but would the victim be commended for acting upon such advice? The *Courier-Journal* evidently thinks the President should surrender to the rebels just for the sake of preventing bloodshed. We had enough of that kind of talk from 1861 to 1865, and the people don't like to hear it now. If rebel sympathizing papers and politicians want law and order restored, let them direct their appeals to the violators of law. The President will do his duty without such advice.

☞ ONLY FIFTY CENTS secures the Campaign BLADE for four months. It affords the cheapest reading ever offered to the public.

THE DEMAND OF THE UNDERWRITERS.

The demand made upon Chicago by the Fire Insurance Companies of the East, is arbitrary, if not unjust. A Fire Insurance Company has a perfect right, we suppose, to establish agencies in any locality and make its own bargains with persons wishing to insure. It may withdraw its agencies and refuse to take risks at pleasure; but when a combination of Companies seeks to coerce a city into the adoption of expensive improvements for the purpose of increasing the profits of the insurers, they are treading upon dangerous grounds.

The Insurance Companies, in view of their losses in Chicago, declared their purpose to take no more risks in that city without compliance with the following demands:

1. That the permanent fire limits should be made coextensive with the city limits.
2. That a Building law should be adopted, the same in substance as the New York Building law.
3. That there should be a complete reorganization of the Fire Department.
4. That water-mains of a certain size should be laid in certain districts.
5. That provision should be made by law for an investigation of the causes of all fires, with a view to preventing incendiarism.
6. That all lumber yards and other inflammable things should be removed from the southwestern district of the city.

The city has already complied with the first demand, and is making efforts to meet the fourth one. The others it cannot meet until legislative action can be had, and the Insurance Companies are disposed to withdraw their agencies for a failure on the part of Chicago to do what cannot be done. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters in New York on Wednesday, it was resolved to withdraw as many insurance companies as they could influence from Chicago, refusing to write new policies or to renew those expiring. This action cannot result otherwise than to prejudice the minds of the people against any Company following the advice of the Executive Committee.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

According to the advices of the 22d inst., from the western frontier settlements, from Dodge City, through a special from Lawrence, Kansas, continued depredations from the Indians are taking place, and the preparations which they have made during the past summer for a long and continued warfare, have evidently been so successfully carried out that they now feel assured of causing the Government, the settlers and the troops stationed in their vicinity, very serious trouble. The command of Colonel MILLS is in a most deplorable condition, the Indians having cut off his supplies and captured and carrolled his supply train, rendering it very difficult for General POPE to aid him, as there are no more troops to send to his relief. The Indians having possession of the country are committing all manner of outrages, murdering and scalping cattle herders, and driving away their stock, capturing whatever surveying parties they encounter in their marches, and, after torturing them in the most barbarous manner, putting them to death. The situation of the troops is very precarious, environed as they are by the hostile savages, without supplies, and so few in numbers that at best they can afford but inadequate aid to those whom they have been detailed to protect.

It is to be earnestly hoped that the Government will as speedily send them aid as possible, although even if this be done, they must endure great privations and sufferings, and may become the victims of Indian atrocities before relief and succor reaches them.

THE BARE FACT.

Here is the case in a nutshell. KELLOGG was recognized by the Chief Magistrate of this nation as Governor of Louisiana; no matter whether or not he was elected by the people of that State, he presented claims and evidence which satisfied the President, Congress refusing to indicate any course of action. No court in the land had any say in the premises. A faction, led by KELLOGG'S opponent, by force of arms, attempted to subvert the existing government, just as South Carolina did in Nullification times, and just as the Confederacy did fourteen years ago; the result was the same as in the other cases, differing only in degree, civil war and a rebellion to be put down. And it was put down. The people of Louisiana have been protected and preserved from violence; it is only a faction that has been faced by Federal power; only a will that would have worked disaster that has been thwarted. The apologists for MCENERY to-day were the fearful allies of JEFFERSON DAVIS yesterday; and they who now deprecate the invasion of the soil of Louisiana, learned their lesson while denouncing the invasion of the sacred soil of Virginia.

Republicans all over the land wish only for the utmost prosperity and most perfect peace within the borders of Louisiana, and will support any means to promote those ends. The Democrats, who applaud the MCENERY tactics, simply prefer the ascendency of party to law and order, and belie their very name, for they advocate not popular will, but the government of an armed and unprincipled minority.

☞ The "Letter to Clerks and Young Business Men," given in another column of this paper, contains a volume of valuable advice to young men about starting for themselves. It will be followed by several others in the same vein, and treating on the same subjects. Fathers, subscribe for the BLADE, and send these letter to your boy, who has gone away from home to make his fortune. They will be worth thousands to him if he but heed them.

☞ Dr. McCOSH has inaugurated a project for a grand Pan-Presbyterian Congress to represent all of the Presbyterian bodies in the world. This may be considered a small affair compared with the Evangelical Alliance, yet a denomination having between two and three millions of intelligent adherents must exert a powerful influence in the world, when acting in harmony and laboring unitedly for a specific object

THE LAST SURVIVOR.

The principle of Tontine insurance is simple enough to be understood and appreciated by any one; and it is probably from this reason that, during each succeeding year since the plan was introduced by the Equitable Life Insurance Society, it has steadily increased in popularity. Its principle may be called the principle of surviving ownership, for it provides that, after deducting losses by death, all the benefits resulting from the payments made by the insured persons including the accumulations of interest on their payments, shall be divided, at a certain period, among those who survive and keep their policies in force. This period may be at the end of ten, fifteen or twenty years, at the option of the insured expressed when the Tontine contract is made.

It is easy to understand why a Tontine insurance should be attractive as an investment. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the last survivors are much in excess of the amounts contributed. A man ought to insure his life for the benefit of the family which survives him, and this he may do by taking an insurance of the ordinary character. But by the Tontine plan he secures this and at the same time insures his life for the benefit of himself, for he may survive his family. To do this he must pay the premiums during the whole Tontine period. By the conditions of the policy he can receive no dividends before the end of this period; and if, in the meantime, he dies, the Equitable Life Assurance Society will pay to his heirs the amount written in his policy, but reserving the profits for his associates who survive. On the other hand, if he lives and fails to pay his premiums, his policy becomes forfeited and its accumulations becomes the property of those who continue to keep their policies in force.

It would appear that, under the Tontine plan, a man who is able to pay the annual premiums for a life insurance is more likely to keep insured than under any other plan, for the reason that his policy is an investment which prudence compels him to maintain. He must pay the annual premiums or forfeit a large value to those who continue to pay. He has no insurance now and will receive no endowment hereafter unless he faithfully meets the demand of his policy every year. The sentiment of the contract is, "no pains, no gains;" and he who desires to enjoy the rich results of a Tontine insurance will naturally learn to prize prudence, economy and all those homely virtues which are the true grace of manhood.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN COSTA RICA.

From recent advices from Central America, it may safely be assumed that American archæologists do not propose to be eclipsed by Dr. SCHLEIMANN, who alleges that he has discovered the site of ancient Troy and unearthed the jewelry of the false and fickle HELEN, or Professor SMITH, of London, who believes he has found the old city of Sennecherib and NIMROD'S library, or the erudite biblical explorers who have discovered Mount Sinai, and the famous Sinaiatic manuscript. Equally interesting explorations in America are being developed, whose pre-historic revelations manifest that America is erroneously called the New World, wheras in reality our continent was inhabited by people and races, who had made considerable attainments in the arts of civilization, ages before the Grecian-Trojan war, the foundation of Nineveh or Babylon, or the forty years wanderings of the benighted Israelites in the desert.

Professor WILLIAM M. GABB has, for a period of nearly two years, been engaged in explorations in Southeastern Costa Rica, an entirely undeveloped region, inhabited only by savages, where he has found unmistakable traces of a buried city, which must have existed centuries before Pompeii and Herculaneum were built. Indeed, its antiquity is such that it ante-dates history itself. From materials and debris collected from this unknown city, it is manifest that this territory was inhabited by a civilized people, whose knowledge of the industrial arts had progressed beyond those rudimentary principles understood by the first Asiatic nations mentioned in history. But aside from a pre-historic city, and the graves of its inhabitants, Professor GABB, has made discoveries more valuable, in a material sense, to us moderns, since this now unknown territory, contains rich mineral treasures, which had been partially developed by the Spaniards while CORTEZ ruled Mexico, but had been abandoned when his followers returned to Spain. The more the geological structure of southeastern Costa Rica is examined, the greater becomes the assurances of the vast undeveloped wealth of its mineral deposits. The collections in natural history gathered together by Professor GABB and three assistants during the short time he has been engaged in his investigations, are of unusual magnitude, and are said to be especially rich in mammals, birds, reptiles and insects. They have been sent to Washington and placed in the National Museum, where they add largely to the interest which now centers about the Central American series. Particular attention will hereafter be given by Professor GABB and his party, to the ethnology and philology of this unknown territory, which when other portions of North America become too densely peopled, will offer rare inducements for emigration, in its capacity to sustain a large population.

☞ JOHN B. CALDWELL, Majority Point, Ills., in ordering the campaign BLADE says, "We can't do without it. My time expired the 17th of this month (September.) If you can, please send me the next one, which is the one dated Sept. 24th. I don't want to miss a number."

☞ There are lawyers in Louisville who know all about the right of MCENERY to resort to mob law to secure an office, by the use of bullets, which he failed to receive by ballots. The less a man knows about some things, the more he is [illegible] to know about others.

NEW BOOKS.

In many respects Edward Everett Hale has held among our many authors the reputation of telling the best short stories of any writer of his day. Those who have read "The Man Without a Country," "My Double and How he undid Me," and others from his pen, will always remember the air of naturalness, the skill of combining details, and the forcible style which has rendered his shorter stories models of their kind. But we have on our table to-day a new story by Mr. Hale, "In His Name," which is worthy to be classed with his more pretentious efforts. The story is one of the Waldenses of seven centuries ago, and the plot gives the experiences of a messenger who seeks to rescue from death a little Waldense girl, Felicie Waldo, who has taken poison by mistake. Everywhere difficulties arise before him, but he utters the word, "for the love of Christ," and everywhere the response is made "In His Name." The story is told with a rare pathos and beauty, a quiet strength that impresses its lesson of love upon every reader. Roberts Bros., Boston.

We have neglected to mention the receipt of a memorial volume of Fanny Fern, containing her select writings, and a Memoir, by James Parton. The daughter of Nathaniel Willis, Sara Payson Willis, naturally inherited the talent that gave her a reputation throughout the whole country as a brilliant and piquant writer. In the volume before us, her husband who knew better than any man living the peculiar circumstances of her career, gives us many interesting facts and incidents of her early life, which will not fail to afford encouragement to young writers who would essay to travel in the stony path of literature. The first published article which was written over the signature of "Fanny Fern," appeared in "The Mother's Assistant," a small magazine published in Boston, and for this she received the magnificent compensation of fifty cents. This article, entitled "A Model Minister," had all the sparkle and snap which characterized her later writings, and was soon copied into all the Boston papers of that day. She had no difficulty after this in disposing of her work, but the compensation was cruelly small. At a time, says Mr. Parton, when her pieces were to be found in almost every publication in the English language, it had not occurred to any publisher to give her more than the established rate of two dollars per column. Her first volume, "Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio," was published by Derby & Miller, of Auburn, N. Y. Her friends urged her to accept what seemed the very liberal offer of the publishers to pay her six hundred dollars for the copyright, instead of depending on the more uncertain income from the percentage. But she chose the latter, and the book which sold to the extent of 80,000 copies, brought her about $8,000. Her first engagement with Robert Bonner of the "Ledger," was made in 1856, about the time of her marriage with Mr. Parton. Her first story was paid for by Mr. Bonner, at the rate of one hundred dollars per column, a price then entirely unheard of; and from that time henceforth, Fany Fern was a regular contributor to the columns of the "Ledger." Her death took place Oct. 10th, 1872, at the age of 61 years, and her mind was remarkably active and vigorous to the last. The selection contained in Mr. Parton's volume are chiefly interesting as indicating his opinion as to his wife's best literary work. (G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

In "David Crocket, his life and adventures," Mr. John S. C. Abbott, has tried his historic pen in giving us a sketch of woodman's life in the days of the pioneers. We do not believe that in this particular field of literature, Mr. Crockett is a success, but he deserves credit for having stripped the history of the old Indian fighter of much that is fictitious and unreliable. "Davy Crocket," says our author, "certainly was not a model man, but he was a representative man. As such his wild and wondrous life is worthy the study of every patriot." But we think Mr. Abbott has made an assertion much in need of qualification when he says, "Of this class, their modes of life and habit of thought, the majority of our citizens know as little as they do of the manners and customs of the Comanche Indians." (Dodd & Mead, New York.

"A Fast Life on a Modern Highway," by Joseph Taylor, is just such a book as will afford most enjoyable reading to the railway traveler who occasionally finds time hanging heavily on his hands. Mr. Taylor's standpoint is evidently from the interior of some extensive railway corporation of the country; and he writes with a very practical comprehension of the work and details of the railway business. He is not without a strong vein of humor, which in some cases, becomes almost too exaggerated to be true to life. We have read the book through not without experiencing some pleasure, and not a little profit from its pages, and can recommend it as a very entertaining volume. (Harper & Bros., New York.

There are a great many dates and events in the history of our country with which every man is suppositiously familiar. But this is frequently only supposition, and indeed it is nearly impossible in the rapid march of events, to burden our memories with the names and dates which crowd the calendar of American history. The main features of the past stand out prominently, but the minor ones, we can only remember in their relation to the more important. Books of reference are always an aid to the general reader, when conveniently arranged, and Mr. Spalding's "Hand Book of Statistics of the United States" seems to meet these requirements in a very excellent manner. The books includes among other desirable things which we have not space to mention, a *resume* of all the administrations from the time of Washington, in which the principal points of political interest are included. We have a hint for Mr. Spaulding, or those who may come after him, which is that in giving the list of Presidents and their Cabinets, it would be a very valuable addition if he were to include the list of defeated candidates for Presidential honors. It is always easy to keep trace of the successful men; it is only the unsuccessful who drop out of sight. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

☞ ONLY THINK OF IT! The WEEKLY BLADE for four months at the low price of twelve and a half cents per month. No one should complain of the hard times when first class family reading can be had at such prices.

☞ One man in New York State is praying—provided he knows anything about that sensation; for fear of mistake let us say fervently wishing—that the Democrats may succeed at the coming election. That man is WILLIAM MARCY TWEED, familiarly known as "Big Six," *alias* "Boss." It is by no means probable that TILDEN, as Governor, would pardon him; but a Democratic Legislature would legislate him out of prison lively.

☞ There will be no further postponement of the Fifth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky. It will take place November 30th, 1874. The drawing will be a full one. We state these facts in answer to numberless letters from subscribers.

☞ Steerage fare from New York to Liverpool is now equal to but half the fare from New York to Chicago. Competition does the business.

Whatever you sell in the market or store it is the brains that you sell. Years of thought and months of experiment were expended upon the New Elastic Truss before it was introduced to the public. This Truss gives immediate relief from rupture; is worn night and day with comfort. It retains the rupture absolutely, and is not removed during the short time necessary to cure Hernia. Sold at a moderate price, and sent by mail to all parts of the country by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Full descriptive circulars sent free on application

Republican Nominations.

State Ticket.

For Secretary of State,
ALLEN T. WIKOFF.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, (Full Term.)
LUTHER DAY.

For Judge of the Supreme Court, (to fill vacancy.)
WILLIAM W. JOHNSON.

For Clerk of Supreme Court,
RODNEY FOOS.

For Commissioner of Common Schools,
THOMAS W. HARVEY.

For Member of the Board of Public Works,
STEPHEN R HOSMER.

Sixth District.

For Congress,
ALBERT M. PRATT,
Of Williams County.

Judicial Ticket.

For Judges of Common Pleas,
WILLIAM A. COLLINS, of Lucas.
CHARLES E. PENNEWELL, of Huron.

County Ticket.

For Auditor,
ELIJAH W. LENDERSON.

For Recorder,
JOHN S. KOUNTZ.

For Surveyor,
JEROME L. STRATTON.

For Commissioner,
JAMES MARSTON.

For Infirmary Director,
BENJAMIN MALLETT.

[From the Democrat and Herald, August, 1874.]

From an intimate acquaintance with Mr Pratt, extending back many years, we are compelled to say that he is a man of fair ability, good private character and of rather a social, genial disposition. THERE IS NOTHING THAT CAN BE SAID TRUTHFULLY AGAINST HIM.

[Resolution adopted by the Williams County Republican Convention.]

***Resolved*, That we have the fullest confidence in the ability, integrity and moral worth of Hon A. M. Pratt, our candidate for Congress, and we pledge him a cordial support at home and commend him to the voters of the district, as eminently fit for a seat in the councils of the nation.**

MASS MEETINGS.

The Republican State Central Committee have appointed the following Mass Meetings for this section of the State:

Hon. John Sherman.
Bowling Green, October 6.
Bryan, October 7.

Republican Rally at White's Hall

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 2, 1874,
At 7½ o'clock.

GOVERNOR E. F. NOYES
AND
HON. S. E. BLAKESLEE.

GOV. NOYES and Hon. S. E. BLAKESLEE will address the Republicans of Lucas County at White's Hall, Toledo, on Friday evening, Oct. 2d, at 7½ o'clock. Let there be a grand rally of the friends of the Republican cause.

By order of

REP. CENT. COM.

PRATT IN WOOD COUNTY.

The Wood County Republican Central Committee have made the following appointments for Hon A. M. PRATT, candidate for Congress:

Perrysburg, October 5.
Tontogany, October 7.
Weston, October 8.
Custer, October 9.

Judge COOK will be with Mr. PRATT at Perrysburg, Judge TULLER will accompany him at Tontogany, General SLEVIN will speak at the Weston meeting, and J. W. CANARY, Esq., will be with him at Custer.

MAJOR SWIGART IN WOOD COUNTY.

The following appointments are made for Major J. R. SWIGART in Wood county:

Pemberville, Oct. 8.
Millgrove, Oct. 9.
Portage, Oct. 10.

These meetings will all be held in the evening. At Pemberville he will be accompanied by J. W. CANARY, Esq., at Millgrove by P. S. ABBOTT, Esq., and at Portage by J. H. REID, Esq.

ALBERT M. PRATT.

In printing tickets for the election in this Congressional district, care should be exercised to have Mr. PRATT's name correct. ALBERT M. PRATT is correct, and not ABEL M., as it has been printed.

A LIE NAILED.

Certain Democratic politicians are circulating the report that there are candidates on the Republican county ticket who favor the election of FRANK HURD. This is an unqualified falsehood. Every candidate on the Republican ticket is heartily and earnestly at work for PRATT and the entire Republican ticket. This lie was invented to injure candidates on the county ticket. Its originators well knew that if they could induce Republicans to believe this story, the accused Republican candidates would be defeated at the polls. Don't be deceived by such falsehoods. They will be numerous for the next ten days.

BEWARE OF CORRUPTION.

A prominent Republican in Fulton county, is informed that a sum of money amounting to one thousand dollars has been placed in the hands of parties at Wauseon, to be paid to two men in that county, provided they succeed in reducing PRATT's majority in the county to three hundred.

The Democrats are making no open canvass of the district, but evidently rely upon quiet work and the use of money to secure votes for FRANK HURD. This development of the game in Fulton county seems to indicate the manner in which the Democrats of this district propose to conduct the campaign. They have evidently canvassed the district and decided just how much majorities must be increased in Democratic counties, and how much they must be reduced in Republican counties, in order to elect FRANK HURD. With these figures, they have gone into the six counties of the district and offered a round sum of money to have the vote correspond with their estimates. The Republicans of Fulton county can now see what they must fight, and we mistake their metal if they do not rebuke these corruptionists by giving PRATT at least eight hundred majority.

THE MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT.

Governor NOYES and Hon. E. S. BLAKESLEE will address the citizens of Toledo at White's Hall on Friday evening next. This will be the second rally of the campaign in our city, and the character of the speakers announced will undoubtedly secure a well filled hall.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

There are in this district three candidates for Congress—Republican, Democrat, Prohibition. The Prohibition candidate is making a strong effort to induce farmers to support him. He admits that either the Republican or the Democratic candidate will be elected, but he wants a large vote to gratify his personal pride. The people, however, have important interests involved in the contest, which they cannot afford to sacrifice merely for the gratification of the personal pride of any candidate. The question with them is, "Will PRATT or HURD best serve us in Congress?" They understand that FRANK HURD sympathizes with the rebel M'ENERY and the whole mass of Southern Democrats who are seeking to practically disfranchise the colored voters by murders and other outrages designed to intimidate them and prevent their attendance at the polls. They understand that FRANK HURD is opposed to internal improvements, and that his political creed is against such measures as will secure cheap transportation. They also understand that, the contest being between PRATT and HURD, a vote for a third candidate, by a friend of negro suffrage and cheap transportation, is half a vote for HURD, and against both of these measures. No Democrat will vote for the third candidate. They don't vote that way. They may pretend that such is their purpose, just to induce Republicans to throw away their votes; but, "on the sly," they will vote for HURD. Every Republican should reflect well upon the effect of his action before aiding to elect HURD by casting his vote where it can do no good.

HURD AS A CATHOLIC.

Every man, in this country, has a right to enjoy his religious opinions; but when it is attempted to make political capital out of those opinions, every intelligent person must heartily condemn the man who will thus make barter of professed religious convictions. The *Democrat and Herald*, the recognized organ and mouthpiece of FRANK HURD, has taken great pains to parade before its readers the fact that Mr. H. is a Catholic. That the object of this is to make political capital out of his religious views, there can be no doubt. But we are not left to depend alone upon this evidence upon that point. FRANK HURD has gone even farther than that in his efforts to stir up Catholics in his support. In a wine saloon in this city, in the presence of several prominent members of the Catholic Church, he declared that his connection with that church greatly injured him in his business, and sought to impress his companions with the belief that it was a great sacrifice for him to belong to the Catholic Church. His lamentations over this "persecution for righteousness sake" would have been very affecting, had not his companions understood the motive of the shallow political schemer. The truth is, intelligent Catholics are heartily disgusted with the efforts of political mountebanks to use their church as a stepping-stone to political preferment, and will rebuke any man who thus attempts to make merchandise of sacred things.

WHY SUPPORT FRANK HURD?

We have yet to see the first good reason why any friend of the Sixth Congressional district and of the General Government should support FRANK HURD. We can readily see why the Southern White Leaguers desire his election to Congress; and we can also understand why men who are looking out for fat "jobs" may want a "friend at court;" but aside from these two classes of persons, whose interests would be promoted by the election of FRANK HURD to Congress? We are not referring to this question as a partisan, but because it concerns every voter of this district, and no man should vote for or against either candidate for Congress without being able to give a good and sufficient reason for said vote.

Politically, FRANK HURD belongs to the class known as Anti-War Democrats. Reared under Whig and Republican influences, at an early age he attached himself to the Democratic party in Knox County; perhaps because his convictions led in that direction; and perhaps because that party was in the majority in that county. The first heard of him, outside of the county, is in connection with the circular, in 1861, in which he urged his Democratic friends to rally in the interest of JEFF. DAVIS and their Southern brethren generally, to assist them in their efforts to destroy the Union. Next he appeared as a member of the Legislature, where his speeches and votes were of such a character as to meet the hearty approbation of every rebel in the country.

Next he secured the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, a position not difficult to gain, as there was not the most remote prospect of an election. Defeated here, he removed to Toledo, where, after a brief residence, he became a candidate for City Solicitor, and succeeded, through the use of certain ward machinery, under the manipulation of political friends, in securing his election. Next he ran for Congress and was defeated; and then again for City Solicitor and was re-elected. He is now a young man and has been a candidate for office about as often as once a year since he became a voter. He is, emphatically, a professional office-seeker, and is ready to adopt any views or take any steps calculated to promote his own chances of success.

If we have an aristocratic class in this country, FRANK HURD belongs to that element of society. He has no sympathies or interests in common with the laboring classes of society. He believes in slavery—believes that one class of society was born booted and spurred for riding the other class—and believes that the slave power should rule this country, crushing the colored race beneath the iron heel of oppression, and cursing the white race with a system of caste which consigns the poor whites to even a deeper degradation than that of the blacks. Upon these foundations he builds his political faith, ready at any time, however, to profess anything in order to secure votes. With the whole history of his party arrayed against all internal improvements—with the resolutions, speeches, arguments and votes of his party, for nearly half a century, against any improvements connected with fresh water, he now claims, for the sake of obtaining votes, that he would, if elected, vote for the improvement of the Maumee River and Bay, thus confessing a willingness to sacrifice the established principles of his party to secure votes.

Again; his career as City Solicitor demonstrates that he is not a safe person to entrust with important public interests. That the City has lost large sums of money through his carelessness or inefficiency, there is not a doubt. That he has been the willing instrument of designing men, there is not a doubt, as his connection with the East Side street condemnations clearly demonstrate. That he originated that scheme for obtaining public money at the expense of city tax payers, we do not believe; but that he assisted in carrying it out there cannot be a reasonable doubt.

With these facts before the people, who can give a good reason for supporting FRANK HURD for Congress? What has he ever done for Toledo, or for the Sixth district, that old, tried, and trustworthy Democrats like Judge POTTER, Mayor JONES, Dr. WHITE, and many other valuable citizens of the Sixth district, should be rudely thrust aside for the purpose of conferring honors upon this imported stripling and professional politician? He has no claims upon this district, and no sympathies or interests in common with the mass of our people. He is emphatically a carpet-bagger, a political adventurer, an ambitious office seeker, with inflated ideas of his personal importance. His principles are all against the interests of the people, and he has yet to perform a single political act consistent with loyal sentiment, or any act of importance to the country, the Sixth Congressional District, or the city of Toledo.

Then, why support HURD for Congress? Why cast a vote which will cheer the heart of every rebel in the land, warm into new life the entire swarm of Government plunderers, and retard such internal improvements as may be demanded in order to secure cheap transportation? Let every voter reflect upon these things before he goes to the polls, and we are certain he cannot vote for HURD.

NOT CORRECT.

The *Democrat and Herald*, in order to create the impression that FRANK HURD can exert great influence at Washington, represents that he was a member of the committee sent to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a liberal appropriation for the opening of the channel at the mouth of the Maumee Bay, and that it was chiefly through his influence that the appropriation of $100,000 was secured. The truth is, as we are informed by one who knows, FRANK HURD did not go to Washington and had nothing whatever to do with securing any appropriation for the enlargement of the channel at the mouth of the Bay. The Committee referred to was appointed for the purpose of making an effort to secure a permanent and ample channel, at an estimated cost of not less than half a million of dollars, but this they found impossible. Congressman PECK had secured the $100,000 before the Committee reached Washington. So much for the wonderful achievement of FRANK HURD.

The assumption of the Fostoria statesman that the Democratic party is opposed to the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, is purely gratuitous and cannot be sustained by proof. —*Democrat and Herald.*

How long is it since the Democratic party became the friend of Internal Improvements? Was not the advocacy of Internal Improvements by HENRY CLAY and the Whig party, one of the chief grounds of Democratic opposition to the Whig party? When were the Democrats converted, and what evidence have we that their conversion was genuine?

☞ The New York *World*, the leading Democratic journal in the country, characterizes our National Bank Notes as "Rag Money." Any man who does not like our National Bank Notes should vote the Democratic ticket. Democrats prefer the old-fashioned shin-plasters. All of that faith should unite under one banner.

☞ Prohibitionists censure the Germans because the latter insist upon their right to drink beer; but the Germans will vote square against Judge GILMORE on account of his habit of drunkenness, while the Prohibitionists will indirectly support the Judge by refusing to vote for the only opponent who can defeat him.

☞ There is not a voting precinct in this Congressional district in which a number of Democrats may not be found who declare their inability to vote for FRANK HURD. They give vigorous reasons for their determination to rebuke the party for making such a nomination.

☞ If a City Solicitor, in three years, can gain two months on Old Time in the way of salary, how much could he gain in two years as a member of Congress? Let the "first class in arithmetic" solve this problem.

☞ The American Woman Suffrage Association will meet in Detroit on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 13th and 14th.

☞ Did not FRANK HURD go to a certain prominent Democrat, on Sunday, and induce him to become a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, on the plea that the Irish candidate, though a good fireman, could not wield the political influence which a man in that position should be able to exercise? Was he not thus willing to sacrifice the interests of the city for the purpose of promoting partisan and selfish ends?

There are three Western Congressional districts, one in Ohio, one in Indiana, and one in Wisconsin, in each of which it is openly charged that the Democratic nominee *purchased* his nomination by the free use of money. And yet this is the party that is going to reform our politics.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

An then how about that betrayal of ASHLEY by the Democratic nominee in this district? Was that not even worse than the use of money?

☞ It begins to look as though PRATT's majority in this city would reach one thousand. While he is recognized by the business men as in every respect worthy of confidence and support, the mechanics and laboring men recognize in him a self-made man—a man whose sympathies are with the toiling masses, and whose principles are in harmony with the interests of the laboring classes.

☞ Does FRANK HURD and his allies suppose that the expenditure of $1,000 in each county of this District will buy enough Republican votes to elect him to Congress? Do they suppose there is a Republican voter in the District who can be bought? If so, they will be wiser men two weeks hence.

☞ Governor ALLEN was terribly besieged, on the occasion of his visit to this city last spring, relative to the Railroad Commissionership; but that is nothing compared to the "hounding" in store for him on the part of HURD and his friends, in behalf of HARMON, should the Governor visit the city next week.

☞ Is it true that FRANK HURD vigorously opposed the acceptance of an invitation on the part of the Catholic society to which he belongs, to join in the procession on St. Patrick's Day? Was his objection not based upon the ground that it was an Irish procession?

☞ The notorious Holmes county Rebellion was doubtless brought about through the circulation of FRANK HURD's appeal to the Democrats of that section of the State to resist LINCOLN's hirelings and fight under the banner of JEFF. DAVIS.

☞ A little sheet, published somewhere in the backwoods of Fulton county, supports HURD because "he was lawfully nominated." That is about as good a reason as can be given by any one for supporting FRANK HURD; and yet there is some doubt as to what "law" governed the nomination.

☞ FRANK HURD has never even acknowledged that he made a mistake, in 1861, when he called upon his Democratic brethern in Knox county to stand by the rebels and give them the victory over loyal troops.

☞ "Stand by your Southern Democratic brethren," was FRANK HURD's advice to Northern Democrats during the war; and we say to all loyal men—Stand by the men who stood by the country in its hour of greatest peril.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* has much to say about the owners of bank stock. One of the largest stockholders in that paper is a bank director and the majority of its stock is owned by men who also own stock in banks.

☞ It seems that rewarding Dr. JENNER for his services at the key-hole, by appointing him Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, by the Democracy, has not proved satisfactory. He is under arrest on grave charges.

☞ A grand Republican victory in Ohio, on the second Tuesday of October, will relieve the country from the necessity of sending soldiers down South to quell disturbances. The rebels understand what a Republican victory means.

☞ In the Sixth ward, where that condemnation job was engineered through, at an expense to the city of over $30,000, FRANK HURD will "hear something drop" on the second Tuesday of October.

☞ Every vote for GRANGER is half a vote for HURD, who is opposed to internal improvements, and consequently not a friend to such measures as may be required to insure cheap transportation.

☞ The Eighth Ward has hitherto been one of the Democratic strong-holds, but there is no certainty that HURD can carry it. The Democrats of that Ward "know a thing or two."

☞ Do not be surprised if the Fifth Ward goes against HURD. There are a great many Irish voters in that Ward, and they begin to understand certain Democratic politicians.

☞ Will the *Democrat and Herald* publish the majority which the expenditure of $1,000 in each county is expected to secure? The figures would be interesting.

☞ There are ten Democrats in Toledo who will not vote for FRANK HURD to every Republican in the district who will not vote for PRATT. Stick a pin there.

☞ FRANK HURD may "play it fine with the Dutch," but if he don't think, on the day after election, that they have played it coarse with him, we shall miss our guess.

☞ Did not FRANK HURD, in a speech on St. Patrick's Day Eve, express no little satisfaction and pride because not a drop of Irish blood courses in his veins?

☞ Bear in mind the fact that Governor NOYES will speak at White's Hall on Friday evening.

☞ Judge JOHN H BANNHILL, of New Philadelphia, is the Republican nominee for Congress in the Thirteenth district.

REV. A. M. COREY.

His Removal to Other Fields of Labor—Close of Fifteen Years' Service in the Maumee Valley.

Next Saturday Rev. A. M. COREY will leave with his family to his new post of duty at Richwood, Union county. The multitude of friends whom he has attached to himself during his long period of service in the Maumee Valley, will have their sorrow at separating from him somewhat assuaged by learning that his station for the coming year is a very pleasant one, with a large and united congregation.

This removal of Mr. COREY closes fifteen years of arduous service by him in this section of the country, making the longest term served in the Toledo District by any Methodist minister now in it. He commenced in 1861 as a supply preacher at Bryan. He remained there nearly one year, and was then appointed to Delta, where he remained two years. He was next sent to Napoleon, and stayed there three years. Wauseon was next assigned him; he held that station two years, his health then failing, he was placed on the Supernumerary list for one year. At the end of this he was placed on the active list again, and for the next three years had charge of the Ottokee circuit. During this time he was elected to the State Senate, and served two terms—from 1867 to 1871.

As the limit allowed by the Church regulations for the stay of a pastor in one place had now been reached, he was compelled to itinerate, and was three years ago assigned to the Broadway M. E. Church in this place, where he has also remained until the limit has expired, and goes away, followed by the keen regrets of his congregation, and numbers outside of his Church. Mr. COREY's labors in the Toledo District have been eminently successful. He has won to him friends wherever he has been, and in every instance has the Church where he was called to minister clung to him until the iron rule of itineracy compelled the connection to be severed.

He was always a warm Republican, and when the war came he espoused the Union cause ardently, and though his field of labor lay in a section of the country which was intensely Democratic, his purity of character and nobility of purpose caused him to be universally respected, even by his bitterest political opponents, and to-day they doubtless regret as deeply as any his departure from this section.

Mr. COREY's last sermon in the Broadway Church was preached last night to a large audience, which had gathered without any special notice, to take leave of their pastor. The sermon was not what is technically called a farewell sermon. The text selected was part of the 31st verse of the tenth chapter of the First Corinthians:—"Whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

FIRE AT PERRYSBURG.

$30,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

At about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the alarm of fire aroused the slumberers at Perrysburg, and in an hour and thirty minutes property valued at $30,000 was destroyed.

The fire originated in a small stable, used for a store-room, at the rear of the grocery store of Geo. Getz, on Front street. From there it communicated with a two-story frame building owned by Mrs. S. N. Beach, and occupied by L. Van Vleck, manufacturer of the American Spring Bed. This building was but a shell and was soon in flames. A strong wind prevailed from the West, and in a few minutes the hardware store of Peck, Hamilton & Co., was in flames, as was also the grocery store of Mr. Getz, and by half past three the three buildings were destroyed, together with the bulk of their contents.

The loss of Peck, Hamilton & Co., on building and goods, will be heavy, as they had just received their fall supply of hardware, stoves, &c. The building was worth $3,000 and the stock of goods about $17,000. In a room over the hardware store were the medical library and surgical instruments of Peck & Hamilton, and a valuable collection of Congressional publications belonging to Dr. Peck; also, household goods belonging to Mr. Douglas, book keeper for Peck, Hamilton & Co. The aggregate loss of property in this building was not less than $20,500, and the total loss on building and goods was not less than $23,500, on which there was an insurance of but $9,500.

The building owned by Mrs. Beach was not insured, and her loss will reach $1,000.

The loss of Mr. Van Vleck is about $1,500 on goods and machinery. His books, in which there were accounts to the amount of $2,000, were destroyed. These amounts may be largely replaced, and his aggregate loss will probably not exceed $2,000, on which he has no insurance.

The loss of Mr. Getz on building and goods will not fall below $4,000, on which he had an insurance of $1,500.

The origin of the fire is not known, yet the general supposition is that it was caused by some drunken person who wandered into the store building for shelter from the rain. A strong wind prevailed during the fire and burning shingles and flakes of coal were carried all over the eastern portion of the village for a distance of three-quarters of a mile, making it necessary for the people to watch a large number of houses to guard against fire. Buildings three-quarters of a mile from the fire were endangered by the shower of coals. The rain prevented a most destructive conflagration.

One of the buildings burned—the one owned and occupied by Mr. Getz—was one of the old land-marks of the village, having been erected by Mr. Spink in 1832, forty-two years ago.

It is reported that new brick buildings will speedily take the places of the frame structures which were destroyed, and while the village suffers a severe loss, it will not be entirely without gain for the future. There is some talk of erecting a large block, with stores below and hotel accommodations above. Something of this kind is much needed, and we hope our up-river neighbors may resolve to secure this double benefit as one of the results of the fire.

Funeral of Col. Graves

The funeral of Col. Graves occurred Sunday, and was very largely attended. Services were held at the Baptist church, which was filled to overflowing. Many friends went to the house, and there took a last view of the remains, which were placed in a metallic casket, on the lid of which were wreaths of flowers and geranium leaves. A silver plate bore the inscription of his name and age. The pall bearers, eight in number, were all old soldiers: J. H. Fee, S. B. Smith, N. B. Eldridge, R. Frank, N. A. Watts, W. Stearns, R. H. Baker and C. R. Miller. Messrs. Fee, Frank, Watts and Baker, we believe, served under Col. Graves as members of Co. K, in the three months service. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Morris, of Toledo, from Mark viii, 36, "For what shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." The text being selected by the deceased. A number of business men and friends from Toledo, former associates of the Colonel when in business there were present, among whom we observed General John W. Fuller, Prof. Hubbard, Frank Eaton, N. H. Howard, Mr. Jones, of the BLADE, William Parmelee, Jr., Luther Whitney, Mr. Hart and several others.

One of the largest processions ever witnessed in this city followed the remains to the cemetery, and there paid the last sad rites to the memory of the dead hero. *Requiescat in pace.—Adrian Press.*

EXTRA CAR ON SUNDAY.—Through the kindness of Superintendent CURTIS and his interest in the employes under his charge, he has arranged to have a car run from the Junction to the depot on each alternate Sabbath evening, for the accommodation of those desiring to attend church at the Bethel or elsewhere. Mr. FINCH, Depot Master, has volunteered his services in running the car. The first train will run next Sunday, leaving the Junction at six and a half o'clock, and return immediately after church services. Passengers will be carried free. On the alternate Sabbaths, a train will be run up to the Junction, leaving the depot at two o'clock, to attend religious services. This train is under the direction of Night Depot Master MCMULLEN, and no charge is made for carrying parties to and from the meetings.

It will not take long for horses to "eat their heads off," at the present prices of forage; with hay at $[illegible] per ton; oats at 55 cents, and corn at 80 cents per bushel. We have not heard as yet of any intention of the street cars to raise the rate of fare in consequence.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

A Man Caught Between two Circular Saws and Dismembered.

A most horrible accident occurred Wednesday morning at the saw mill of DAVID SMITH, on Water street near Cherry, resulting in the dismemberment and instant death of a workman, a steady, sober man of mature years, and the father of a family. In order to make the circumstance more distinctly intelligible, a little explanation of the machinery which swept the unfortunate man into eternity is necessary. The saws in the mill are of the ordinary pattern in use in such establishments, consisting of one large circular saw, with a smaller one working directly over it, and so close together that the teeth pass each other at an imperceptible distance.

The connection between these and the machinery is made by a large loose belt. When it is desired to put the saws in motion, a large swinging pulley is allowed to drop against the belt, which is tightened by this means, and the saw then begins to revolve at a very high rate of speed, and with a power sufficient to carry them rapidly though a large log. When it is desired to stop the saws, the sawyer takes hold of the rope attached to the pulley and, drawing the latter back, secures it in place by passing the rope several times around a cleat.

This morning about 9 o'clock FRED. LANG, the head sawyer of the concern, had occasion to sharpen the saws in the set on the eastern side of the mill, and threw off the power to bring them to a rest. He seems to have done this hastily, and perhaps carelessly; not taking the precaution to pass the rope around the cleat more than once. He then seated himself in front of the saws and began filing. While engaged in this task the rope slipped, and dropped the pulley on to the belt.

In an instant the unfortunate man was caught up and whirled through the teeth of the two saws, and as his affrighted fellow workmen gazed, they saw his severed members thrown with violence to some distance. They stopped the machinery as soon as possible and gathered up the remains, which presented a sickening sight. The head had been cut in two diagonally, the line of separation extending from the right temple to the left side of the jaw and neck; the two parts were held together by a flap of skin. The left arm was cut off at the shoulder, leaving a bleeding mass of muscles, veins and arteries; the right foot was cut off evenly at the ankle joint, and a deep wound was made in the right calf. The beams, lumber, carriage and floor were all bespattered with blood and pieces of flesh. It would seem that so instantaneous was the work of destruction that the victim never knew more than a flash of pain.

The services of an undertaker were called for; the portions of the body gathered together and washed; the head was sewn up, and the body put in a coffin in as presentable a shape as possible.

The deceased was a German, about 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was a steady, reliable man, and had been in the employ of DAVID SMITH about 10 years.

WOOD COUNTY FAIR.

Entries Large—One of the Best Fairs Ever Held in the County.

TONTOGANY, Sept. 29, 1874.

EDITOR BLADE:—The Twenty-Second Annual Fair of the Wood County Agricultural Society began to-day. The entries number over 700 and probably double that amount by noon to-morrow.

The grounds are in excellent condition, their commodious and well-arranged trotting course, combined with the picturesque location, furnishing a combination of nature and art in advancement of the objects for which they are designated.

The articles which are now on the grounds are of a select and superior class. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the specimens of Wood County productions in the shape of cereals, vegetables and of fruit, cannot easily be surpassed either in quality or size.

There is one stalk of corn which measures 14 feet in length; it has five ears of corn on it, the lowest of which is 8 feet 6 inches from the ground, while the uppermost attains an elevation of 12 feet 6 inches. There are two cucumbers, one of which measures just five feet in length, and the other has a longitude of 4 feet 7 inches.

In the matter of squashes, potatoes, &c., there are some magnificent monstrosities, and grapes, peaches, apples, &c., are very fine and in much profusion.

The Fine Arts Department was in process of arrangement, and promises to be of interest.

Mr. Charles Powers, of Perrysburg, has added a novelty to the Fair in the shape of a stand for the sale of fruit, thus giving visitors a chance to test the luscious qualities of Wood county fruit by taste as well as by sight.

The D. & M. Railroad Company grant half fare tickets from Toledo and intervening points to the fair, and the citizens of Tontogany tender a courteous invitation to your citizens to visit it. C.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.—At the close of Tuesday's session of the Board of Trade, the following resolutions, presented by Mr. C. A. KING, were unanimously adopted:

TOLEDO BOARD OF TRADE,
Sept. 29, 1874.

WHEREAS, It has heretofore been the policy of the railroad lines east of Toledo, to discriminate against its business interests in various ways.

First—By establishing rates to New York and eastern points, which are greater in proportion than the rates from Chicago and Indianapolis, which are our chief competing points for southern business.

Second—By combining with the lines extending westward, in establishing through rates from all places of importance to eastern markets, while they deny to the Toledo merchants the privileges of proportional rates from the same places to Toledo, and

WHEREAS, A continuance of this policy will tend to ruin the commercial business of this city by drawing it to points having more favorable rates of transportation; and

WHEREAS, The city of Toledo, by a large subscription to the T., T. & E. Railway, has secured by contract the privilege of rates eastward, pro rata with those of Chicago; therefore,

Resolved, That we claim of the Eastern Railways as right and just to our interests that the rates from Toledo to Eastern points shall at all times be in proportion to the rates from Chicago and Indianapolis.

Resolved, That from the Railways East we claim that the rates from all points shall be as low to the Toledo merchant as those given to any Railway Fast Freight line or Propeller Line carrying from Toledo to the East.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to Hon. J. D. Cox, as well as a copy of the contract of this city and the Pennsylvania Company, which provides that the rates from Toledo to New York and East shall not exceed a pro rata of the Chicago rates, requesting Gov. Cox that he will bring the whole subject to the notice of the railway managers interested, with full confidence that our interests, as identical with those of the T. W. & W. Railway, will be protected in his hands.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Seneca County

OPENING OF THE COUNTY FAIR—FLATTERING PROSPECTS—LIST OF ENTRIES.

The Tiffin *Tribune* says: The fair opened Wednesday with the most flattering prospects. As usual the forenoon was spent in the arrangement of articles, but at noon matters were sufficiently arranged to show what the display was to be. All the halls were well filled and the arrangement of the goods very tasty. Fine art Hall is one mass of flowers, plants and evergreens, and presents a peculiarly refreshing appearance. The display of pictures is good.

The entries in the different classes is as follows:

Class	1—Cattle	6[illegible]
"	2—Sheep	45
"	3—Swine	43
"	4—Horses—general use	54
"	5—Roadsters, etc.	56
"	6—Horses and Trotters	46
"	7—Poultry	35
"	8—Grain and Seeds	58
"	9—Vegetables and Roots	130
"	10—Farm Products	60
"	11—Fruit	[illegible]
"	12—Canned, Preserved and Pickled Fruit	[illegible]
"	13—Flowers and Evergreens	1[illegible]
"	14—Ag'l Implements and Machines	14
"	15—Vehicles	14
"	16—Stoves, Tin and Copper ware and Cabinet ware	34
"	17—Tanners', Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Work	30
"	18—Oil Paintings, Water Colors, etc.	35
"	19—Fine Arts	55
"	20—Domestic and Sea Work	55
"	21—Ladies' Needle Work	150
"	22—Tailors' and Milliners' Work	20

As will be seen the entries in all departments are numerous—larger than ever before, we believe. In the live stock department the show is especially fine. Nearly every stall has been taken and is filled with animals entered for premiums. There is a large number of trotters on the ground and the races to-day and to-morrow promise to be good. The three-year-old and county trot took place yesterday afternoon, and was hotly contested, although Goldsmith Maid's time was not eclipsed.

The fair is to be a big success, and every one should be on hand to-day and to-morrow to take part in it.

Reunions.

Thirty-second Ohio at Plymouth, October 20.

Ninety-eighth Ohio at Cadiz, Wednesday, September 30.

One Hundred and Twety-fourth Ohio at Medina, October 22.

Sixth and Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, at Salem, October 6.

CANCER has become a curable disease under the treatment of Dr. L. H. GRATIGNY, of Cincinnati, O., who is curing every case he receives. Send for his pamphlet.

Teeth like orient pearls set in cushions of rose,
A breath like the perfume the toilet bestows;
These are charms to win hearts when all other charms fade,
But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

Spalding's Glue, mends Furniture, Toys, &c.

☞ Ragged stockings and protruding toes are not seen on feet where SILVER TIPS are worn. Parents remember this, they last twice as long.

What Are English Channel Shoes?

Sewed shoes have the seam that unites the sole and upper sunk into a channel cut in sole. Americans cut this channel from the edge of the sole and the thin lip turns up in wearing. The English channel, which never turns up, is cut from the surface, leaving a dark line when closed. As it cannot be cut in thin, poor leather, it indicates a good article.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. TUMBRIDGE & Co., Bankers 2 Wall street, New York.

☞ W. W. WHITNEY is now in Europe purchasing a large stock of musical merchandise, made especially for Holiday trade, and to order. All dealers who take Whitney's *Musical Guest and Literary Journal* will consult their own interest by examining the new advertisement to the trade in the October number of that journal. Examine his new stock and prices before buying elsewhere.

—THE INFALLIBILITY of the Pope was recently decided upon by the Ecumenical Council at Rome, but years ago it was demonstrated that DOOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER was not only the best and cheapest but INFALLIBLE also.

Ask your grocer for it.

MAMMOTH STORE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the fact that Mr. L. YOUNG, at his mammoth store, No. 97 Summit street, is offering one of the largest and best selected stock of boots and shoes that has ever been brought to Toledo, at prices which are remarkably low. An examination will convince you that 97 is the place to buy.

FOR SALE!

400 Shares of Sunday Creek Coal and Iron Company Stock.

SAID Stock belongs to the estate of I. B. B. Case, deceased, late of Toledo, Ohio. Said Company own what is known as "The Manhattan Iron Works," near Toledo, including 12 acres of land with 600 feet of river front in the City of Toledo; 18 charcoal kilns, a blast furnace in successful operation, with necessary outbuildings; a store, 12 dwellings, with a dock for ore and iron; 5 miles of railway connecting furnaces and woodland, with locomotive and rolling stock to do its business; 1,425 acres of valuable woodland adjacent to the city. Also, $50,000 at par paid in full in the Great Vein Mining Company, which Company has 6,000 acres of the best coal land in Perry County, Ohio. The Sunday Creek Coal and Iron Company have a lease of 600 acres of the above named lands on very favorable terms, running 99 years. For terms, apply to

JOHN FAIRBAIRNE,
Executor, Erie, Penn.

$2,500 A YEAR—Male or Female Canvassers. J. EASTMAN, 243 N. 8th St., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A few moments private conversation with young men on an interesting subject. Sent free for stamp. Address Dr. G. Sylvanus Stilwell, Hoboken, N. J.

Husker Eureka Corn Husker. Best out—fits any hand—made of steel. Sample by mail 25 cts. 3 for 60 cts. PLUMB & Co., 108 south 8th st., Phila., Pa.

A FORTUNE FOR ONLY $10.00.

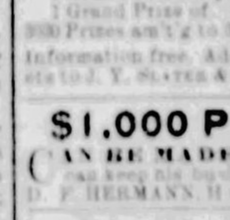
$500 000 in PRIZES in Alabama State Lottery. To be distributed among the Ticket-holders, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1874.

1 Grand Prize of $100,000 | Tickets $10.00
1 Grand Prize of 50,000 | Halves 5.00
[illegible] Prizes am't'g to 350,000 | Quarters 2.50

Information free. Address all orders for Tickets to J. Y. SLATER & Co., Box 5411, New York.

$1,000 PER WEEK

CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address D. F. HERMANN, Hoboken, N. J.



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BOOK AGENTS WANTED for the NEW BOOK **TELL IT ALL** By Mrs. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City—for 25 years the wife of a Mormon High-Priest. Introduction by MRS. STOWE. [illegible] "As a wide-awake Woman" [illegible] 3,000 [illegible] 15 to 25 [illegible]

EPILEPSY OR FITS. [illegible]

DEMOCRATS IN A MUDDLE.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* wrote as follows on Tuesday:

Joshua R. Seney is the gentleman who has just resigned the Toledo Common Pleas Judgeship, and whose name last night so completely puzzled the telegraph. Twenty-four hours have passed, and there are, for a wonder, no candidates as yet announced for the succession.

That correspondent was not posted. Within three hours from the time it was known that Judge SENEY had forwarded his resignation, there were at least half a dozen Democrats ready and anxious to step into the cast-off shoes. Time has diminished the number, however, and the contest for the successorship is narrowed down to two candidates—R. C. LEMMON, the Democratic nominee against Judge COLLINS, and G. HARMON. The friends of the rival candidates are active, the old-time Democrats generally uniting on LEMMON, while the new style Democrats, led by the *Democrat and Herald*, fight for HARMON.

There are some discouraging circumstances operating against the aspirants. The most annoying feature is the fact that this resignation creates no vacancy which the Governor can fill prior to October 14th. Judge SENEY evidently felt disposed to "play it a little sharp" and cheat the people out of the privilege of electing his successor, so he made his resignation prospective, not to take effect until the 14th of October, the day following the election. This gives the Governor the appointment of the successor, but he cannot well make the appointment until the vacancy occurs. It is held that Judge SENEY may change his mind and withdraw his resignation prior to the fourteenth of October, in which event no successor would be demanded. In a case in the Supreme Court of Indiana, it was decided that a prospective resignation may be withdrawn at any time before it is accepted, and after it is accepted it may be withdrawn by the consent of the authority accepting, where no new rights have intervened. In this case no new rights, such as are here meant, can intervene, and the Governor will scarcely feel disposed to make an appointment until a vacancy occurs. This delay may materially change the aspect of affairs and the candidates of to day may be distanced two weeks hence This condition of affairs is creating no little commotion among Democrats, and the Governor will be urged to make pledges at once.

Judge SENEY's course disappoints many of his best friends, who think his resignation should have been so shaped as to permit the people to chose his successor at the coming election. The Judge is greatly indebted to the kindness of Republicans, and we very much regret that he could not rise above mere partisan feeling and resign the honorable position which he holds into the hands of those from whom he received it. He has seen proper to pursue a different course, the fruits of which will, as it now appears, prove neither beneficial to him self or his party.

JUDGE GILMORE.

The Hamilton County *Telegraph* charged that Judge GILMORE, nominee of the Democratic party of this State for Judge of the Supreme Court, was not only a notorious and habitual drunkard, but that he had altered the records of the Court in a manner which indicated that he was corrupt. This latter charge has been disputed and the *Telegraph* makes the following explanation:

There is no question that Gilmore did mutilate a court record. The record itself is evidence against him. No other Judge in Ohio ever before "corrected" a court journal by drawing his pen through a part of that journal, six months or more after the journal had been closed and signed by the Judge.—Opinions differ as to the intent of the Judge in so mutilating the record. There are those who claimed and still claim, that he intended by that act to shield the defaulting treasurer of Butler county from justice; others, like Milliken and Hume, find legal warrant for the act. Matter of opinion as it is, the respectable portion of the Butler county Bar, the great mass of the people of Butler county then and now denounced the act as corrupt.

And this is the man—a notorious drunkard, capable of altering the records of the Court six months after they are made up and signed—who is put forward as the representative of modern Democracy, and to be promoted to the highest judicial position within the gift of the people of Ohio.

PROSPECTS.

Our information from different portions of this Congressional district is most cheering. The Republican columns will present an unbroken front, while many Democrats openly declare their purpose not to support HURD. Many of those who say nothing upon the subject, will either remain away from the polls or vote for PRATT. The number who will thus act is very large and we begin to feel disposed not to accept 2,000 as PRATT's majority in the district. If the Republicans do their duty FRANK HURD will come out at least 2,500 behind.

OTTAWA COUNTY.

The Democrats in Ottawa county, tired of Ring Rule, are not disposed to support the Ring ticket. A popular People's Ticket is in the field, with fair prospects of success. We look for welcome news from Ottawa on the second Tuesday of October.

☞ Hon. HENRY B. PAYNE, in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress, in the Cleveland district, thus kicks PENDLETON and spits upon the Democratic State platform:

There has been mooted a question whether the national debt shall be paid in greenbacks. Whatever might have been the interpretation of the statute under which the debt was created, the action of Congress in 1869 solemnly pledged the public faith for the payment of principal and interest in coin. In this plighted faith the present holders have confided, and to revoke it now without their consent would be national repudiation and dishonor which "I abhor."

☞ Republicans and Democrats only differ respecting the result of the election in this State as to the amount of the Republican majority. While some Republicans are disposed to claim not less than 30,000, the Democrats think they should be satisfied with 10,000.

☞ The exposure of the Henry county Treasury robbery has knocked the Democratic machinery all out of joint in that county. Since such defalcations are the rule in Democratic counties, it should unjoint the party in every county of the State.

THE MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT.

The campaign in Toledo was opened at White's Hall Friday evening with one of the best and, in every respect, most successful political meetings ever held in Toledo. This is the "off" year in politics and there is none of that excitement which usually attends more important campaigns, yet the meeting last night gave evidence of a strong undercurrent of public sentiment which is most gratifying to all who feel an interest in sustaining the administration and the Republican party, so long as the rebels threaten resistance to the Government and persist in violating just and righteous laws. The Hall was well filled with the most substantial business men of the city, and their earnestness of feeling was manifested in heartily applauding the speakers. The speech of Mr. PERRY, like all of his speeches, was logical, able and eloquent. He devoted much of his time to the consideration of questions relating to State affairs, pointing out the progress made by them during the nineteen years of Republican administration, and showing that not a corrupt act stained the party during all that period. Mr. FOSTER's remarks related largely to the duties of the patriotic people of this Congressional district and will have great weight with intelligent voters. During the progress of the meeting, intelligence was received that Speaker BLAINE was in the city, and a committee was appointed to wait upon him and request his presence at the meeting. He complied with the request and made his appearance in the Hall at about nine o'clock. At the conclusion of Mr. FOSTER's remarks, the distinguished visitor addressed the meeting for a short time, creating the greatest enthusiasm by his eloquent and able presentation of facts and arguments. All-in-all, the meeting last evening was a great success, and every Republican present felt strengthened, cheered and encouraged.

☞ The *Democrat and Herald* would have the people believe that FRANK HURD is rich. If so, let him return to the general fund of the City Treasury the amount taken therefrom, through his inefficiency, to pay for the Hoag street improvement, and the city may thereby be spared the necessity of borrowing money for opening the House of Correction.

☞ If FRANK HURD will cover into the City Treasury the amount of salary received by him when his work was done by others and twice paid for by the city, the City Council may be able to do something handsome in rendering assistance to the Women's Christian Association in paying for and furnishing their hospital.

☞ While the *Democrat and Herald* has been denouncing every man who holds bank stock as dishonest and unworthy of respect or confidence, the Democracy of Williams county have nominated the Vice-President of the Bryan Bank for County Commissioner. The *Dem.-Her.* should have a word to say about that nomination.

☞ "Little Irishmen," "curley-headed Irishmen," and "blatherskites," are the terms now employed by Democrats in speaking of Irish adopted citizens. The Irish are more independant than formerly and vote more intelligently. That accounts for this Democratic abuse.

☞ A keeper of a hotel at Huntsville, Alabama, keeps a rebel flag flying from the staff at the top of his building. If that landlord could vote in this Congressional district, would he not travel the entire distance just to cast one vote for his friend and brother FRANK HURD?

☞ A Republican ballot in Ohio will stop a White League bullet in the South; our victories at the polls now will preclude the necessity of gaining bloodier victories.

☞ FOSTER clearly demonstrated the fact that every person interested in the prosperity of Toledo, and every person opposed to strengthening rebel arms, should vote for PRATT.

☞ A private letter from Stryker, Williams county, says: "We are gaining every day. The BLADE is doing a good work here." That is the kind of news we have from all parts of the District.

Obituary.

Although for weeks aware of the dangerous illness of Col. WILLIAM H. GRAVES, the telegraphic announcement of his death, received Thursday A. M. caused a thrill of sadness, as we had hoped that he might yet be spared. He died of consumption, at the residence of his parents, in Adrian, at 11 o'clock last night. The many friends and acquaintances of the deceased in Toledo, Adrian, and along the entire line of the old M. S. & N. I. R. R. will join with us in sincere regret at his untimely call from earth.

He was for some years clerk for Superintendents CAMPBELL and HATCH, at Adrian and Toledo, and came to Toledo with Chief Engineer CALVIN CHASE, and assisted in laying out the Middle Ground tracks, buildings, &c., in 1854-5. At the breaking out of the war, he promptly enlisted, and was selected as Captain of the first company raised in Adrian. He did excellent service, as his record will show. He returned home at the close of the war, bearing evidences of patriotic service, and was most enthusiastically received by the citizens of Adrian. Really, it was an ovation of the most heartfelt kind, from his friends and neighbors, expressive of their high esteem.

After this, he returned to the position of clerk in the office of Superintendent HATCH, of the L. S. & M. S. R. R. for a short time, and subsequently embarked in business in Toledo, associating himself with Mr. FRANKLIN S. HUBBARD and BYRON F. EDWARDS in the wholesale leather and shoe finding business, under the firm name of HUBBARD, GRAVES & CO., and was doing a satisfactory business, when his health failing him, he resolved to seek the Western plains in hope of regaining it.

Located first at Baxter Springs, Ark., and started in the banking business, thence into the cattle trade through Indian Territory and Texas, still hoping to regain his health. It was feared by his friends here that the exposure consequent upon the pushing of the trade on the Plains impaired his health. He finally abandoned the cattle trade, and settled at Joplin, Missouri, indulging the delusive hope of regaining his health. But this he was finally compelled to abandon, and quietly sought the home of his boyhood, where, attended by a most devoted wife, the kind and thoughtful mother, father, brother, sisters, and other relatives and friends, all that was possible to sooth his last days on earth was done. A widow and three children survive him. Thus passeth away a noble spirit, beloved and respected by all who knew him, a true friend and AN HONEST MAN. J.

The Campaign Opens

The Meeting at White's Hall.

Large Attendance and Great Enthusiasm.

ABLE EFFORT BY A. F. PERRY.

Sound Business Talk by Charles Foster

Eloquent Speech by Speaker Blaine.

The Meeting Continues Until Eleven O'clock—And Then is Reluctant to Adjourn—Much Enthusiasm and the Unqualified Success of the Meeting.

The Republican meeting at White's Hall Friday night was a grand success in every particular. The large hall was closely packed, and many were crowded into the aisles and about the doors. The enthusiasm was great, beginning moderately with the very able effort of Hon. AARON F. PERRY, warming up brightly with Mr. FOSTER's speech, and struck into a white heat under the thrilling and impassioned eloquence of Speaker BLAINE, who made one of the most brilliant speeches our people ever listened to. He held his audience enchained, and though it was past ten o'clock every attempt made by him to stop was checked by enthusiastic cries of "Go on! Go on! and apparently he could have "gone on" all night and still left his audience eager for more.

The meeting was called to order by Gov. J. C. LEE, who nominated as chairman, Hon. GEO. R. HAYNES; the nomination was carried by acclamation, and when Mr. HAYNES came forward he was received with applause. He made a brief acknowledgement, and introduced to the audience

HON. A. F. PERRY,

who was received with applause.

Mr. PERRY said that the elections this year were especially important in both State and national sense. There were several officers to be elected upon the State ticket, who, though rather poorly paid officials were still nearly as important as that of Governor. If he was called upon to mention the most important officer to be elected, he would say the School Commissioner; next to this the Supreme Judge. The Secretary of State was an important office, and there was but one opinion expressed about the Republican candidate's integrity and capability for that office, and that was highly laudatory.

The speaker proceeded to compliment highly the candidates for the office of Supreme Judge, concluding with the suggestion that it was always best to keep upon the Bench the men who had been tried and found fitting. In Cincinnati, it had been the custom of late years, to elect a man to a Judgeship first upon a partisan platform. If he fulfilled his duties properly, proved himself a capable and impartial magistrate, it was customary then to re-elect him by a coalition of both parties, and this plan was found to work admirably.

The history of the world shows that great struggles have always been followed by a relaxation in morals and a greater license in speech and manners. Bearing this in mind, it will be found useful in examining the record of the Republican party.

The speaker said he would quote Governor Allen first upon the career of the party in this State. He proceeded to read the report of the Committee of Investigation in regard to the expenditures of money by the elected officers of the party in the 20 years during which it had been in power. The committee made a lengthy report, which concludes with the statement, that, while errors and mistakes have been found in some few instances, they could in no place find an instance of fraud or corruption by any elective officer.

Then came a report of the Committee of Investigation appointed by the Constitutional Convention on some purchases of stationery made by the present Republican candidate for Secretary of State—Captain Wikoff. The Committee not only said that they found no evidence of fraud or overcharge in his purchases, but that they were certain the goods had, in all instances, been bought at the lowest prices.

During the past 20 years our State debt has been growing smaller; our schools have been growing better; our Judiciary system, the standing of our Ohio Courts, has been steadily increasing in the estimation of the people of the United States.

[At this point the speaker gave way to the chairman, who announced to the audience that Hon. Charles Foster was at the depot, accompanied by Hon. James Blaine, and he suggested that a committee be appointed to go to the depot to invite the gentlemen to address the meeting. A motion to that effect was carried by acclamation, and the chairman appointed as such committee, Generals Lee and Fuller, and Hon. W. W. Griffith.]

The speaker then resumed. He spoke of the excellence of the Ohio schools, of the greatness of Ohio soldiers, and statesmen, and said that never has there been a time when Ohio has so conducted herself that her sisters in the Union had reason to wish that she had done otherwise. (Applause.)

At the last election over 50,000 Republicans and 37,000 Democrats stayed at home. There was no conversion to either party—each concluded to absent themselves themselves from the polls, and as the Republicans are usually much more active and energetic in carrying out their purposes, they beat the Democrats largely in the game of stay at home. It was a question which party was most surprised at the result. (Laughter.)

At this point, Mr. Foster arrived, accompanied by Mr. Reed, and took a place upon the stage so quietly that no one seemed to notice his arrival.

The speaker said in reference to our local difficulties here, that he did not understand them, nor if he did should he speak about them, since he did not consider them any of his business. [Applause.] He would simply state his conviction that General Sherwood's friends would act handsomely in the coming election, and do their full duty. [Applause.]

The speaker said that his aim during the time he held a seat in Congress, was to impress upon the Southern members the fact that their constituents were being treated very generously by the North. It happened, however, that the Ku-Klux troubles arose in the South, and his first speech, instead of being a pacification speech, as he had intended, was an effort in support of the Ku-Klux laws; he did what he could to effect the passage of the laws, and never had regretted his course.

No one ever doubted but that the conferring of franchise upon the Southern negroes was as severe a test of Democratic-Republican principles, as could be devised, but the necessity of the times seemed to demand it. There was little to hope for, apparently. There was the slave class, which had always been governed by others, there was the slave-owning class, which had never been able to govern themselves, and between these two was the class of poor whites—men without education or ambition, and whose white natures seemed infused with ideas of rapine and murder.

Still another class were the carpet-baggers of which we hear so much. What right have the Southerners to complain of them? Every man has a right to pick up his carpet-bag and go to that part of the country which seems pleasantest to him. The constitution gave him that right, and guaranteed protection to him in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Does he receive it in the South? and on the other hand, when do we hear of any Southerner being molested in this State? There are many more Southern carpet-baggers in the State of Ohio, than there are Ohio carpet-baggers in the South.

Doubtless the state of society in the South was bad, but who was to blame for it? Not the Republican party, certainly. The Republican party did not urge the admission of these States, and their carpet-bag representatives. The people of the States wanted to come in, and the Republicans admitted them. The Republicans did not arouse these disturbances, but it had always attempted to keep them down. Has the Democratic party done this? It was not saying too much to assert that the Democracy could restore peace to the South in six months if they chose to. It could bring quiet to that section by telling its Southern brethren that they must cease their murders, must stop their nightly forays upon the negroes, must refrain from their revolutionary attacks upon State governments.

The Democracy will not do this; they will not say the first word to discountenance any of these acts of violence, which grow in number and wickedness in exact proportion as the Democratic party shows signs of returning vitality at the North.

And just as little as we can hope for any help from our Democratic brethren in pacifying the South, even less is to be hoped from them in assisting the country through its financial troubles. In this country there are 2,000 National banks, whose loans and discounts amount to ten million dollars annually. All the business men of the country are connected with these banks in some shape or another; their interests are all one. Now the Democratic Convention of the State of Ohio has solemnly declared a war against these institutions, proposing to uproot them. Every business man knows what the effect of changing bank systems must be. It is a period of calling in loans, realizing on securities, of forcing sales on executions, of general upheaval in business. This is what the Democracy would do, just now, hardly a year since the panic, and before we have recovered from that trouble.

The speaker read the resolution of the Democratic Convention in regard to the payment of the National Debt. He said that when the war closed there were different opinions expressed by lawyers in regard to the manner in which certain debts were to be paid. When General Grant was called to the Presidency he said briefly to those Republican leaders who approached him: "Gentlemen, we must meet our creditors as we met our enemies—face to face." [Applause.] This little speech gave the country as much relief as one of Gen. Grant's victories.

He proceeded to argue the question of the bonds at some length, asserting that the interest upon our securities was being steadily reduced by the growing feeling among the people that the honor of the Government would be held sacred. People in Europe were investing in them largely, and the American credit was steadily rising higher in the money markets of the world. But these resolutions of the Democracy were hurtful to that credit; it would be ruined if the people could be made to believe that the Democratic party was likely to get the upper hand.

The speaker reviewed at length the inconsistency of the Democratic resolutions and conduct upon the land grant business, and the third term. In reference to the latter, the speaker said he was not able to account for Grant's continued success in the field upon any other theory than that of his being a great man. (Applause.) And great as his military services were, they were far overshadowed by the achievements of his civil career. (Applause.) But with all this, he was not in favor of a third term, nor did he imagine that any considerable number of Republicans were. The speaker concluded with an admonition to the people to learn from the recent occurrences in Louisiana, the danger of allowing the Democratic party power, or even having strong hopes of doing so.

He was heartily applauded, and the Chairman of the meeting introduced

HON. CHARLES FOSTER,

with the remark that it was unnecessary to speak at any length to a Toledo audience, of this gentleman. Mr. Foster came forward, amid a perfect storm of applause, and after thanking the audience for his reception, said he would be compelled to read his speech from manuscript, partly because it treated of matters of statistics, pertaining to Toledo interests, and partly because he had had but little time to prepare himself for this occasion. He then proceeded to speak as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF TOLEDO:—You will, within the next three weeks, be called upon to cast your ballots for Mr. Pratt, representing the principles and ideas of the Republican party, or for Mr. Hurd, representing the principles and ideas of the Democratic party.

While the result of your choice will materially affect, favorably or unfavorably, *your* local interests, the result will not alone affect you here, but every nook and corner of this broad land will be more or less affected by your choice.

I assume that both of the gentlemen named are men of good character, good habits, and are possessed of the Jeffersonian qualification for office.

My habits of thought through life lead me involuntarily to the examination of any question brought to my attention, in a business light; and hence, I am disposed to be practical, as that term is understood by the business world. In fact, gentlemen, the statesmanship of to-day is, to a very great extent, a matter of business. In so far then as I shall discuss the questions at issue, to-night, it will be in that light.

The Republican party has had almost uninterrupted control of the affairs of our great State, for twenty years. Can any man deny that it has administered this high trust with a wise economy, and with integrity? Have not our benevolent and other charitable institutions largely increased their capacity for the relief of all kinds of suffering? Our reformatory institutions have largely contributed to the prevention of crime. In all these departments we have had a marvellous development, with beneficial results preponderating largely all that was previously done by all the administrations preceeding it, be they Whig or Democrat. At the same time our State debt has been lessened by nearly one half, and if the party is restored to power, will soon be wiped out forever. The burthen of State taxation is light, and although our acts have been vigorously investigated by our opponents they are forced to admit that the affairs of our State have been administered wisely and well.

Now, gentlemen, let us in part take up the record of the Republican party in National affairs. It assumed the responsibility of administration March 4, 1861, when, by the imbecility of a traitorous Democratic administration, a number of the Southern States had seceded, the rebel flag floating hatefully over Southern forts, our Navy scattered in the remotest seas, the integrity and perpetuity of the Republic threatened to its foundation stones, the Democracy North and South aiding in its destruction by the enunciation of the doctrine that the States had no right to secede, but the General Government had no right to use force to compel them to return to their allegiance. Where was Mr. Hurd's voice and influence in this critical moment? Why, gentlemen, if I am correctly informed, he was endorsing the Buchanan doctrine against coercion, endorsing the sentiment that the Union army would have to march over the dead bodies of two hundred thousand Ohio Democrats before they could invade the sacred soil of Kentucky. Was Frank Hurd sound in his political views then? Were his notions of the duty of the General Government correct then? Were his words and acts all through the bloody years of the nation's peril patriotic, or even loyal? Were they of a practical character? Do you believe his judgment was sound, his advice practical, when he opposed the emancipation of four millions of God's poor? when he opposed their rights to suffrage? What have you to say of his judgment when he told the laboring men of the country that if the negroes were made free they would migrate North and work so cheap as to take the bread out of the mouths of their wives and children, and when such sentiments as his incited the laboring men of your fair city to mob the few colored people you had in your midst, and who were trying to earn by the sweat of their brow an honest living for their families?

Was Mr. Hurd a safe counsellor when he opposed the issue of greenbacks on constitutional grounds? Was he wise when he and his friends were decrying the government money and predicting its utter worthlessness; and, later on, was he wise when he rejoiced and was glad when the Supreme Court decided the legal tender act unconstitutional, and joined his party friends in denouncing President Grant for the appointment of two judges who assisted in reversing the decision? Who promulgated the falsehood that the President made the appointment for the avowed purpose of reversing the decision? Why? The Democratic party—Mr. Hurd among the number. Is his judgment of that practical turn that you would just now endorse his notions in favor of an unlimited issue of greenbacks, in time of peace, for the avowed purpose of repudiating the plighted faith of the country? Has Mr. Hurd, or the Democratic party, advanced a single proposition for the past twenty years that would have not brought ruin and disgrace to the country if adopted. Is there a citizen of Toledo who does not rejoice supremely that every single great measure advocated by the Republican party has either become a fundamental law of the law of the land or appears on the statutes of your country? Do you not thank God that every single proposition or suggestion made by the Democratic party was defeated? Would you—would any man or any party in all the States of the North, undo any measure of the Republican party? There they stand, gentlemen, living and perpetual monuments to the wisdom, to the Christianity, to the heroism of the party that adopted them: and as time rolls on they will grow brighter and brighter, while the generations to come will wonder that their adoption was ever opposed, and will stand amazed at their blood-bought prices. The martyred Lincoln will be looked upon as the emancipator of a race and the head of a party that gave liberty to not only four millions of colored people, but to the down-trodden of all countries, and for generations yet unborn; while Buchanan and his traitorous party will only be remembered in infamy.

Whose judgment was best during all these trying times; that of Mr. Hurd or Mr. Pratt?

The Republican party does not rely upon its brilliant and glorious achievements for the continued confidence of the people. It deals promptly and wisely with any new question that arises. Of the great questions of practical moment to all the people, the question of cheap transportation is the most important. By cheap transportation I mean the legitimate and proper employment of the power and means of the general Government for the protection of the people against the inevitable tendency of great corporations to monopolize the business in which they are engaged for the purpose of gain to themselves and consequent oppression to the people. The Republican party asserts the power of the Congress, not only to regulate and control these corporations, but to build and improve the water courses, rivers and harbors of the country. This power has been and is now denied by the Democratic party, and by Mr. Hurd, who has been a consistent old hunker Democrat from his early youth.

No question was ever before the country involving more intricate issues. So far as I know, no serious complaint can be made against the Railways operated in this State; and for one, I am free to say, that while I admit the power of Congress to regulate and control them, yet I see nothing seriously objectionable in the manner in which their business is conducted in this section of the country.

How then stand the two parties on the power of Congress to deal with this most important question!

Hon. J. Q. Smith, in this State, on the 6th of February last, offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides in express terms that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes; and whereas, this provision of the Constitution imposes upon Congress powers and duties of such high moment to the common commercial interests of the people of these States as the citizens of one nation, as to have been a leading cause for the formation of the Union itself therefore

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, That, in the judgment of this House, it is within the constitutional power of Congress by law, so to regulate commerce among these States, as to protect that portion of our internal commerce which is among the several States, from all unjust or oppressive tolls, taxations, obstructions or burdens, whether imposed by Railroad companies or by combinations thereof, or by other common carriers, when engaged as the instruments of such portion of the commerce of the people; that the present condition and magnitude of the commerce among the States are such as to demand the prompt and wise exercise of the power and duty declared in this resolution.

—on which the ayes and noes were taken; the ayes being 172, nearly all Republicans, the noes 67, nearly all Democrats. On this vote not a Democrat from Ohio voted aye.

On the 20th of January, 1874, the ayes and noes were taken on McCrary's transportation bill, resulting, ayes, 121; noes, 115. This bill was objectionable in many of its features, to members of the Republican party, and hence, a number of them, while conceding the power of Congress over the subject, voted no; but five Democrats voted aye. All the rest are found in the negative, or not voting; the Ohio Democrats voted no, or dodged.

These votes are given to show that while the Republican party affirm the power of Congress to regulate inter-State as well as sea commercee, the Democratic party deny this power. I want to know whether Mr. Hurd endorses the action of the Democrats of Ohio in Congress on this subject. Does he hold to the ancient dogma of State Rights, and deny this power, as does his Democratic associates?

Now, gentlemen, this question is of vital importance to you in Toledo. If Mr. Hurd, true to Democratic instincts, denies the power of Congress, how will he be able to serve you on this all-important practical question.

Now, in this connection, I propose to speak of the question of appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors. This is one of the aids to cheap transportation, and to the varied industries of the country is one of incalculable importance. The improvement of our rivers and harbors has done as much, perhaps, to cheapen the cost of transportation, as all else done by Congress. Appropriations for this purpose has become the settled policy of the Republican party. To you, citizens of Toledo, the improvement of your harbor is of vital importance. I happen to know something of your situation with regard to this matter, and I can tell your need of liberal appropriations for this purpose is as great, considering your prospective, as well as present commercial importance, as any harbor in all the country; you will need not less than $1,000,000 within five years to give you such facilities as you *now* need. It is a question of immense practical importance to your local interests to know how to get this money. It is a question affecting the value of your property; it will materially affect your growth and prosperity.

Now, gentlemen, the Democratic party denies by its past action the power of Congress to make these appropriations. In 1824 under President Monroe, the policy of making appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, was adopted, and this policy was continued through the administrations of Adams, Jackson, and Van Buren up to the year 1839. During this time a little less than $9,000,000 were appropriated for this purpose. The South by this time had assumed control of the policy of the Democratic party, and by the power of Congress to make these appropriations was then denied by them, and to this day that denial stands as a part of the doctrines of that party. In 1839 $20,000, and in 1840 $75,000 were appropriated to complete unfinished work; and in 1841 not a dollar was expended. In 1842, 1843 and 1844, under Whig administration, and in spite of the determined opposition of the Democracy, a little over one million dollars were appropriated by Congress. During the Democratic administration of Polk, from 1845 to 1849, but $7,751 were expended. Polk's administration was followed by the Taylor and Fillmore Whig administrations, and during this time the sum of $1,600,000 was expended. You all remember Gen. Cass' famous "noise and confusion" speech at Cleveland. The people of Cleveland were very desirous of securing Government aid for the improvement of their harbor, at the time General Cass was a candidate for the Presidency; and on his visit to Cleveland during his candidacy Governor Wood put the question to him in the presence of the multitude who were gathered to hear him, asking him to tell the people how he stood on that question. This reply, which subsequently became famous for its being a fine specimen of dodging, was, "the noise and confusion were so great as to prevent his being heard."

During the Administration of President Pierce, the Whigs, with the aid of the Free Soilers, secured against the opposition of the Democratic party, the sum of $1,075,000. During the Administration of Buchanan, not a dollar was expended, the Government dredges were sold for a song, and the policy abandoned so far as the Democratic party had the power to do so. The piers and other harbor improvements were allowed go into decay.

The Republican party came into power in 1861, with a Democratic rebellion on its hands. Of course the one great object to be gained was the salvation of the country, and the successful prosecution of the war; so that, up to the close of the war, but three hundred and eleven thousand dollars were expended. Immediately after the rebellion was subjected the Republican party began, in a systematic way and on scientific principles, a series of river and harbor improvements, for which purpose there was appropriated and expended the sum of sixteen million of dollars. Since 1870, additional appropriations amounting to twenty-five million dollars have been made. These figures tell the whole story. All the Democratic administrations put together up to 1839, expended less than $3,000,000; and all the Democratic administrations since then, less than $2,500,000. The Republican party has expended $42,000,000 in the last ten years. Of all the money expended by the General Government for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the Republican party has appropriated and expended 77 per cent.

Living, as I do, in a District where these appropriations are needed, I speak from some knowledge on this subject, and I say to you people of Toledo, as you value the need of the improvement of your harbor, see to it, that you send to Congress not alone the man who has the industry to thoroughly work up and understand your wants, but that he also thoroughly believes in the power and policy of Congress to appropriate the money you need.

Frank Hurd, if I understand the type of his Democracy, would express himself if he dared as did Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, who "thanked God that not a dollar had ever been paid in Kentucky for such improvements."

Why, gentlemen, as late as 1866 to 1870, Democratic members of Congress would appear before the Committee on Commerce asking for appropriations for the rivers and harbors in their Districts; and even after securing the insertion of such sums as they could, would vote against the bill when it was passed, notwithstanding the bill contained appropriations for their Districts. When Sawyer, of Wisconsin, and Conger, of Michigan, became the prominent actors in the Committee of Commerce, they brought these gentlemen who deny this power and oppose this policy of Congress, to a realizing sense of their situation, by squarely and unequivocally telling them that not a dollar would be given to any District whose Representative would vote against the bill.

Why, gentlemen, you will find the Democrats in Congress, who have no harbors in their Districts, voting as a body against the last appropriation for Rivers and Harbors made by Congress, in which I think you got $100,000.

There is nothing clearer, as a practical business question, than that you cannot afford to imperil the best interests of your city by sending to Congress any one who is not in thorough sympathy with the party in power, and especially one who does not heartily endorse the doctrine that Congress the the power to make these appropriations.

Who will you take? Mr. Pratt, or Mr. Hurd?

I will allude to one other subject only; the other great questions at issue will be discussed by other gentlemen.

The principal objection urged against the Republican party by the Democracy, is the charge of corruption. Now, gentlemen, I am not one of those who claim perfection for the Republican party. In fact, I don't know where to look for perfection this side of eternity. My experience leads me to the conclusion that all parties are composed, more or less, of the good and bad. We make no claim to perfection. In fact, I concede that we have had, and have now, bad men in office, and I have no doubt we, as well as other parties, always will have them.

But after all, gentlemen, allow me to say that the different departments of the General Government, taken as a whole, are run with the greatest possible accuracy. I sincerely doubt whether there is any State, county or city administration in the country, that is conducted with less loss, or with greater integrity, than is the Government of the United States.

Is there a business house, even, in this country, that can show in the last 14 years, a percentage of loss by mistakes or frauds of less than *one-fiftieth of one per cent?* Yet the fact is, the Government loss from the causes is less than this sum, and what is more, every offender has been caught, tried and punished.

While this is true, through the agency of that Democratic inheritance, the moiety system, manipulated by the ablest detectives of modern times, and aided, as I think, by Treasury officials, as well as members of Congress, the merchants of the country have been robbed, and money that ought to have gone into the Treasury has been wrongfully diverted.

But, gentlemen, a Republican committee, led by Republican members of Congress, aided and sustained with almost entire party unanimity, have not only repealed the laws under which these outrages were committed, but exposed the parties engaged in these disreputable transactions. The Treasury officials engaged in the mal-administration have been filled by men in whom the country has the fullest confidence. "None of these gentlemen were punished," say our Democratic friends. I ask, why? Because they were acting under laws, some of them an inheritance from the Democratic party.

I do not now, nor did I ever, charge all the Treasury officials with corrupt action; Secretary Richardson was always excepted. No charge has been made, coming from a responsible source, against a Republican official, but what an investigation was had. All of the Departments have to go through this ordeal; the ablest of Democratic members always appearing on the Committees. No party that has heretofore existed in this country has ever dared to undergo such a rigid course of self-examination; and after all that is said, it is clearly shown that whenever and wherever corruption shows itself, it is sure to go down under the remorseless treatment of its own party friends. It is no answer to say "you are another," but it is interesting to compare Democratic New York City with anything that may be found in the Republican party. Why, gentlemen, compared with New York, *our* rascals have not learned their A B Cs. It may not be unprofitable to come down to our own Ohio on this question of official dishonesty. In this State Republicans have done some stealing; but we find them badly distanced by our Democratic brethren. Look at Democratic Butler, Wayne, Henry, Holmes and others.

We have Clark county to offset these Democratic steals, and there the defaulter was captured, tried, convicted, and is now in the penitentiary serving out a just sentence. This has been done by Republicans. Contrast it with the Democratic course pursued in Butler, Holmes, Wayne and Henry. In each and every case a coat of whitewash is the only punishment inflicted. Now, in conclusion, gentlemen of Toledo, the practical question for you to consider is, which one of the candidates nominated will best subserve, if elected, the interests of Toledo, and through her, in a great measure, the commercial interests of the Northwest. Do you want cheap transportation? Do you want your own local interests advanced? Isn't it clear that Mr. Pratt is infinitely preferable?

Then, again, let me tell you another thing. You live in a Republican district, and but for the action of the people of Toledo, will undoubtedly elect a Republican—Mr. Pratt. That Republican vote in Congress may be of the utmost importance on some question that may possibly come up, growing out of the alarming condition in the South, occasioned by the devilish performances of half-whipped rebels, who ought to have been hung. How do you think *you* would act, were you Republican members of Congress, in case Toledo is instrumental in electing Mr. Hurd? Now, I don't believe the Republicans in Congress would be as ugly as you would be, because you would say, Let Toledo go to the dogs and turn her off without a penny. I think you would get something, but it would come grudgingly, and like angels' visits, would be few and far between. And further than this, in view of the recent outrages perpetrated in Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States, by Democratic rebels calling themselves White Leaguers, can you afford to give them additional strength and encouragement by the election, in this Republican District, of one whose whole political life is a guarantee of close and earnest sympathy with them in their traitorous designs upon our national existence, or will you, by your ballots cast for Mr. Pratt, say to the Republicans, white and black, trembling with fear all over the South, that you will protect them in their civil rights, and if need be by Federal bayonets?

As you value all these things, I invoke you so to act on the 13th of October.

The applause which broke in frequently during Mr. Foster's speech was exceedingly enthusiastic at its close. As soon as the cheering had somewhat subsided, Mr. Haynes came forward with

SPEAKER BLAINE,

whom he introduced. The Speaker was given a handsome reception, and proceeded to say that he did not understand that there were any highwaymen in Toledo, but somehow he was caught up very suddenly, without the slightest notice, and commanded to come over here and deliver—a speech. He was glad to see that Ohio was waking up to her duty; much depended on the vote which the people of Ohio would give at the coming election. On the result of that election might possibly depend the complexion of the next House of Representatives, and on the complexion of the House of Representatives might possibly depend the history of the country for the next century.

Mr. BLAINE proceeded to say that the whole trouble in the South resulted from the refusal of the Democratic party to give it its adhesion to the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Constitutional amendments. If the Democracy will come up shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans in supporting these amendments, we will soon hear the last of White Leagues and their outrages in the South. But the Democracy will never do this, and this is why the history of this country for the next century depends upon these elections.

If it is asked us after a while what we have achieved in the last war, what shall we say? That we have fought so many battles, that we have killed so many men, that we have piled up a great national debt? No, but we will point out three constitutional amendments which have changed the face of society, and conferred rights which have never before been known in this country.

It is a great thing to amend the Constitution of the United States. Our fathers made it purposely very difficult. When Mr. Jefferson returned from France in 1787, he embodied his experience gained in the revolution there into eleven amendments to the Constitution, which now form our so-called "bill of rights." Afterwards, when he ran for President, against Aaron Burr, and was defeated by a tie vote, another amendment was added, making a change in the manner of conducting Presidential elections.

Since that time, no shadow of change has appeared until at the close of the war the war the Thirteenth Amendment was proposed. This generation has seen changes made which their fathers never did.

Mr. Blaine then explained at length the character of the three amendments, and the necessity for their adoption, and following this the Ku-Klux law, which he explained to mean that if any person in any part of the United States shall be injured in person or property, and the local authorities are incapable or refuse to afford the proper redress, then the United States authorities shall step in and see that justice was done.

This was what the Democrats called centralizing power, and he was willing to accept that definition. There was no necessity for the exercise of this power in Maine or Ohio, but there was a necessity for it in some States. A few weeks ago in the State of Tennessee, a horrible outrage was committed upon a party of negroes. Now if that outrage were committed upon American citizens in England by Englishmen we should demand reparation, and if necessary, at the mouth of cannon. If on the other hand, such a crime should be committed on Englishmen residing in this country, by Americans, then we should be compelled to make restitution, and if necessary, England would enforce that restitution by war. In all of these cases the right of the government to interfere in behalf of its subjects, was unquestioned.

It is only where the right is asserted to protect American citizens upon American soil, that the Democratic party raises its clamorous protest, and calls for "Hands off! let the local authorities have their own way." The speaker told in graphic language the story of the rescue of Kozta from an Austrian armed ship, and of Dr. Houard from a Spanish prison. Both of these men had very shadowy claims to be considered as American citizens—but the Government prepared to protect them with all the power of forty millions of people. "And," the speaker asked "if the Government can reach its strong arm to the further end of the Mediterrean, and rescue a poor Hungarian, if it can reach that strong arm across the Pyrenees to release a French Huguenot from a Spanish prison ship, then why is there not infinitely more reason why it should reach out that strong arm to protect you and I, and every citizen of this land from the murderous attacks of these Ku Klux devils?" (Tremendous applause.)

It was 11 o'clock, and though the audience were anxious for the speaker to continue, it was thought best to adjourn the meeting.

THE NARROW GAUGE.

Prospect of its Extension Westward Indefinitely.

Colonel JOHN MCDOWELL, brother of General IRWIN MCDOWELL, arrived in the city yesterday, to make a visit of inspection into the construction and working of the Narrow Gauge Railroad between this place and Maumee. The Colonel is actively interesting himself in the project to extend the Road westward via Van Wert, O., Roanoke, North Manchester, and Rensselaer, Ind., and Pontiac, Chillicothe, and Keithsburg, Ills., to the Mississippi River. The plan also proposes to cross the River at Keithsburg, and thence through the southern tier of counties in Iowa to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

The Colonel has traveled over the entire route of the road from Keithsburg to Van Wert, and reports having found a very encouraging feeling among the people everywhere. He thinks it very certain that the full amount necessary to build the road can be raised by private subscription in Illinois. In Indiana the necessary amount can be raised by private subscription and taxation; there is every reason to believe that the question of giving aid to the road will be carried by large majorities in every locality through which the road passes, and the success of the enterprise as far as the Mississippi at least, he regards morally certain, and is almost as sanguine in regard to the Iowa part. He expresses himself highly pleased with our Narrow Gauge Road.

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Farm Garden and House.

Thick and Thin Seeding.

The fact that plants yield more largely when they are furnished with abundant room, and that the thin seeding of a crop, up to certain limits, yields a better harvest than any thicker seeding is no new thing. We read of it in the works of the most ancient writers upon agriculture, and early historians record facts illustrative of the advantages of sowing thinly, and of the extraordinary yields of grain from single seeds. Nevertheless the subject is as fresh as ever, and we see every year good farmers wasting large amounts of seed, and sacrificing large portions of their crops. We have recently seen a piece of oats sown with one bushel per acre, which yielded a better crop than a neighboring field sown with four bushels per acre. A few years ago we divided a ten-acre field into five portions, and sowed them with wheat at the rate of one bushel, five pecks, six pecks, seven pecks and two bushels of seed per acre. There was no perceptible difference in the soil of the field, nor any in the manuring, preparation or sowing. At harvest time there was a strong perceptible difference in the yield, the thinnest sowed portion being by far the best of the field, and the thickest portion the worst. Near the edge of the field, upon the thinnest sown part, where the seed had been thinned out by some pigeons, there were some stools of wheat with 30 stalks, each bearing an ear, and in this part of the field the difference was mostly shown in this way, and in the length of the ears. The other side of the field, where two bushels had been sown, produced much shorter ears than this portion.

At a meeting of the Midland Farmer's Club, held at Birmingham, England, in June last, Major Hallet read a paper on thin sowing and selection of seeds. It was illustrative of his experiments in raising what he called "pedigree wheat." He exhibited a single plant of wheat from a single seed planted alone, which bore 94 stems, one of barley of the same character bearing 110 stems, and one of oats with 87 stems. He stated that a crop of wheat he had sown with single seed 9 inches apart each way produced 108 bushels per acre. He suggested the experiment be tried of drilling 8 quarts of wheat per acre early in September, and one quart additional for each week to the end of the month. Also that seed be selected from the produce of these plots for future sowing, with reference to its hardiness, its trueness to type, its quality of the grain, its productiveness, its power of tillering or casting up numerous stems, its stiffness of straw, and its earliness of ripening. His plan of selecting seed was to take the most perfect grains from the largest ear of the plant with most stalks, and plant them so that the grain from each ear occupied a row by itself, each grain occupied a hole in the row, and the holes 12 inches apart. This plan was repeated yearly, taking each year the best grain produced. By this course in several years he had succeeded in doubling the length of the ears, in trebling their contents, and in increasing the tillering power five-fold. Five pints of wheat planted 12 inches apart each way, upon an acre of ground in September, gave 1,001,880 ears, or 67,760 ears in excess of the crop from 6 pecks per acre sown upon the adjoining field. Later plantings reduced the crop somewhat. Two plants with 24 ears each gave 1,911 and 1,878 grains. 20 ears per foot, with 48 grains to an ear, will produce 88 bushels per acre. A bushel of wheat produced by this thin sowing contained 460,000 grains, while a bushel or ordinary wheat contains 700,000 grains. Here is interesting matter for consideration, and if, as seems scarcely to be doubted, thin seeding is more productive than thick, it might be very profitable to experiment in this direction. It is necessary to remember that for such seeding, to be successful, the soil must be rich and free from weeds, and that the crop also must be kept free from weeds by thorough cultivation. Although with better farming than we now have we can raise large crops, yet it is certain that the possibilities of better farming are not nearly realized as yet.

Farm Labor

From the American Farm Journal.

While our farmers persist in sowing most of their land in wheat, it is bound to demoralize labor, and from about the 15th of June up to the present time, while the country is filled with tramps, hunting work and begging their way through the country, and yet when work is offered them they do not wish anything but harvest-thrashing or corn-cutting, the latter by the job. I have never known steady farm help by the month or day, for ordinary farm work, to be so scarce as at the present time. And it is really a question that to-day is of more vital importance than any one monopoly that the farmers east or west are complaining of. Not that I complain so much at high wages, but it is the spasmodic condition of the labor question. The rambling laborer does not either make nor save as much as the man that stays at moderate wages steady by the year, while the loss to the products of the farm are immense, both in grain wasted and in damage to the quality of that saved, for it is a well established fact that in many of the products of the farm, one week's difference in planting or harvesting makes a difference in the net profits of from 15 to 50 per cent., but the question is how can farmers put in and harvest their crops at the proper time, unless they can secure reliable help. And it does not seem possible with our present system of farming to do this. It seems with the present law that it is bad policy to hire for a term of months at an average monthly salary, from the fact that many will hire at $20 per month from March 1st for six months; they will work quite well until about a week before harvest, and then they will draw as near all their pay as they can, and from that time forward a person can hardly live with them, and often they will quit of their own accord if there is but a few dollars coming to them, thinking it will only take them two or three days in harvest, at $3 per day, to make up the loss. I have seen but one man that has made any attempt at solving the question, and he hires for a term of months with a general average to the total, but a specific value to each month. For instance, in this way he hires a man March 1st, for eight months, for $165, then he specifies as follows: March, $13; April, $15; May, $16; June, $30; July, $28; August, $22; Sept., $21; October, $20; which he considers about the fair value of each month separately, and as the big wages come when other day hands are getting higher wages, the consequence is the hands do not become dissatisfied, and I am of the opinion that something of this kind is the way to settle this matter, and if farmers will start right in the spring, there will be a better chance to keep right. If hands refuse to start right in the spring the farmer better let them alone, for the will be sure to go wrong when the work crowds. While I am the friend of good wages to the help and good treatment by the employed, I also think the employer is entitled to a fair consideration. And the man who gives the help work and wages in the slack time is certainly entitled to their help when the busy season comes, if he will give a reasonable return for the same. The farmer should use every influence, both by precept and example, to make the farm laborer prompt and reliable.

Remember and ditch in the fall if you wish your land to dry in the spring. Readers think and act. "*Index—pro.*"

Lulu, Ill. D. C. R.

Corn Fodder.

The prevailing drouth has matured corn earlier than usual, and for a week back the musical "whack" of the rusty cutter has been heard in the land. In many localities we notice that the work is already completed, and we particularly urge those who have delayed the work till now, to delay no longer if the fields are ready. Frost comes unexpectedly sometimes, and we need not remind you that this year there is no fodder to spare for "Jack." Chemical analysis shows that corn fodder cut early contains nearly as much nutriment as red clover in full bloom, and falls below only a few green tender crops, while the fat-forming substance exceeds that of oats, lucern, cabbage, beets, carrots, and some other plants. And this is not all in the blandes and husks alone, but in the stalks as well. We note these well established facts for the benefit of those who do not rightly appreciate the value of good fodder. We know many farmers who recklessly waste their corn fodder every year—simply topping the corn, or, worse yet, letting it stand in the hill, and after the corn is husked turn in the cattle and hogs. We have seen whole fields of splendid fodder, or what would have made such, completely used up in a week or two, which, if properly cared for would have fed the same stock all winter.

It is perhaps too late to say much about cutting corn, but we desire to enter a slight protest against big shocks; small ones pay better every way. The difference between the aggregate running from hill to shock, in cutting eight hills square and ten hills square, is simply immense, as any one of ordinary intelligence can determine by a little calculation. The corn fodder cures better in small shocks, the corn hardens quicker, and it is in better shape for husking. The less fodder can be handled in husking, the better, as much of the most valuable portion is lost, if the weather is dry; hence small shocks are best for this reason, as they can be readily tipped over by the boys, whereas the large ones have to be torn to pieces.—*Ohio Farmer.*

California Fruit.

The San Francisco papers contain descriptions of the wonderful extent, richness, variety, and, withal, the cheapness of the fruit market, which to strangers would seem exaggerated and fanciful if it were not for the specimens of California fruit which are seen in this city. But the most delicious and finest of these fruits are too perishable to bear the journey across the continent; and even the splendid pears, as large as babies' heads, can only survive the ordeal, and even in their case the result is often doubtful. A few days ago an entire carload of the very finest California Bartlelts arrived in this city in a condition of "mush," realizing a loss of several thousand dollars to the parties concerned. It appears that the train, by some unforseen event, was delayed several days longer than usual at some point on the other side of Denver. The stock of ice gave out, and the fruit at last arrived in this city in an unmarketable condition. This is by no means an unusual circumstance, and is one cause of the scarcity and dearness of California pears. Almost any one is willing to pay ten or fifteen cents for one of these delicious pears, but traders are cautious in meddling with them, owing to the reasons stated.

But the San Francisco fruit market must be a marvel of cheapness and luxury. Fancy the pears for which we pay 10 and 15 cents each, selling at $2 to $2.50 per box; peaches better and finer than any ever seen on this side of the continent, at 25 cents to $1 per basket; nectarines $1 and $1.50 per basket; strawberries in five pound boxes, 30 and 40 cents per box; apples, 25 cents to $1.50 per basket; blackberries in six pound boxes at 30 cents, and so on. And even at these ridiculously low prices the market is so glutted that some of the leading dealers are compelled to notify farmers to send no more fruit. So that unless it can be exported preserved or dried, the most delicious fruits in the whole world will be used to fatten swine and cattle.—*Exchange.*

Railroad Earnings.

The following tables show the earnings of the Railroads named, during the month of August, and also from January 1st to August 31st:

NAMES.	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	$301,265	$341,667
Atlantic & Pacific	459,853	451,529
Burlington, C. R. & Minn	116,280	108,100
Central Pacific	1,301,000	1,251,622
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	704,000	767,871
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	58,155	
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind	403,175	457,964
Denver & Rio Grande	35,266	66,597
Illinois Central	708,868	796,748
Indiana, Bloom. & Western	144,173	156,973
Michigan Central	603,855	575,789
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	289,000	316,823
Ohio & Mississippi	324,660	316,561
St. L. Alton & T. H. (main)	113,448	127,777
do do branches	49,998	54,046
St. Louis, I. Mt. & South	254,230	222,755
St. Louis & Southeastern	110,924	113,163
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	90,718	136,931
Toledo, W. & Western	478,475	647,080
West Wisconsin	66,791	66,092
Total (excluding C., L. & C.)	$6,555,919	$6,934,086
Net Decrease		$378,167

*Three weeks only of August in each year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 1.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Gr't Western*	$3,131,821	$3,216,668
Atlantic & Pacific	3,143,636	3,208,453
Burl., C. Rapids & Minn	743,992	678,545
Central Pacific	8,911,901	8,791,582
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	5,993,445	5,225,201
Cin., Lafayette & Chic	295,297	247,504
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	2,685,231	3,286,051
Illinois Central	4,926,099	5,246,398
Indianap., Bloom & West	1,094,589	975,568
Michigan Central	4,880,893	4,830,009
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	2,273,036	2,441,516
Ohio & Mississippi	2,273,906	2,431,316
St. L., Alton & T. H. (main)	792,921	930,128
do do branches	337,842	397,861
St. L. & Iron M. & South	1,615,710	1,692,177
St. L. & Southeastern	809,557	853,626
Tol., Peoria & Warsaw	718,998	810,717
Tol., Wabash & Western	3,396,454	3,825,252
West Wisconsin	494,065	
Total (excluding West Wisconsin)	$47,665,479	$48,657,588
Net decrease	1,002,109	

*Three weeks only of August in each year.

A Gold Snuff Box—Relic of the First Empire.

We were shown yesterday a very beautiful snuff box at the auction house of Ellis & Harrison. It is not a large one. It is made of some very costly and handsome wood, the edges and sides bevelled thickly with gold. On the lid is painted a castle and mountain scene in sunny Italy. The interior is a solid mass of gold of more value than coin.

The box has a wonderful history, and doubtless passed through many a bloody battle and stormy scene. The first knowledge now had of it is that it was the property of Marshal Murat, the dashing cavalry leader of the Great Napoleon. It will be remembered he was born a hostler boy, rose to the highest grades of the French army, married a sister of Napoleon, and was made King of Naples. He was shot subsequently after he had made an attempt to array the power of kingdom in favor of Bonaparte on the return to France from Elba. Murat's sons came to this country and located in Florida, bringing the box with them. A short time after it was raffled off in New Orleans for $5,000. The winner, a gentleman without family, presented it to a lady now living in Columbus as a mark of esteem. She had it in her possession forty years. She and her family having been reduced from affluence to comparative poverty by the fortunes of war, now, with great reluctance, have consented to part with it. Messrs. Ellis & Harris, her agents, intend sending it to New York, where purchasers of such relics can be found. The box may long have antedated the days of Murat.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Silly Freak of Frank Hurd's Organ.

From the Wauseon Republican.

The silliest freak of the present campaign is that of Hurd's Toledo organ trying to commend Frank Hurd to the support of soldiers. Every soldier in the District knows Hurd to have been a rampant Copperhead, of the worst stripe. In the dark days of '61, when the fate of the Government hung in the balance, when thousands of brave boys in blue were rallying to its support, Hurd was issuing his call to the Democracy of Knox county, asking them to stay at home—and use every means in their power to prevent men from volunteering. "What for?" said Hurd: "*Doubtless to slaughter our Southern brethren, who no longer see fit to submit to indecent abuse.*"

How the Democrats Run Things.

[From the Fremont Journal.]

During the ten months the Democratic party has been in power in Ohio, the penitentiary, that has been a source of revenue to the State for the past ten years, has failed to be self supporting and will cost the State for its keeping, under the present administration, at the rate of fifteen thousand dollars a year! How is that for reform?

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY, 154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to

LOCKE & JONES, Propr Of THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio

COUNTY DITCH NO. 93.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Commissioners of Lucas County have apportioned the cost of constructing County Ditch No. 93, and the expense of locating the same. The Ditch is to be 10 feet wide on top, 3 feet wide on the bottom, to be 3 feet deep at the road at west end of ditch, and to be dug with an even grade on bottom of Ditch, running out at a point 40 rods east of road, to zero. The cost of location to be paid into the County Treasury on or before September 1st, 1874, and the Ditch to be finished on or before September 1st, 1874.

The following schedule shows the No. of Ditch, Section, No. of Rods Apportioned to Each Landholder, &c., &c.:

No. of Ditch Section	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Rods Apportioned	4	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	16
Names of Land Owners	Lucas County	Jacob Brindly	Henry Schaechter	Levan J. Birkenbihl	Abraham Zeigler
Description of Lands	County Road	s hf s e qr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Range	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Section	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Cubic Yards	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Location	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cost of Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Commissioners will hear any objections to the above apportionment which may be offered, in writing, on Monday, August 3d, 1874.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, O.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Auditor's Office, Lucas county, Ohio, Toledo, July 1st, 1874.

Northwestern Normal School,

FOSTORIA, SENECA CO., OHIO.

First Term, Fifth Year, Commences Tuesday, Sept. 8th, 1874, and continues 10 weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—The Normal School heretofore conducted so successfully, at Republic, Seneca County, Ohio, has been REMOVED TO FOSTORIA, and, under the same management, will be permanently located at the latter place.

The Northeastern Ohio Normal School of Inland, Summit County, has been merged into the School at Fostoria, and its Associate Principal, G. F. Bucket, will be a Teacher in the Northwestern.

OUR PURPOSE—Is to make the Normal School a Permanent, Practical, Thorough and Progressive Institution for the masses, irrespective of partisan or sectarian proclivities, and to give to it our best energies and most assiduous attention.

WANTED.—The Name, Postoffice, County and State of every young lady or gentleman in Northern Ohio, Southern Michigan or Northern Indiana, who desires to take a Teachers' or Business Course, or complete a general course of study in a thorough, economical and speedy manner.

Send for catalogue and circulars.

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Principal. Fostoria, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St., (MARKET SPACE.)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

DR. WILFORD

STILL continues to treat all forms of Chronic Diseases, of whatever name or nature, with unvarying success. Thirty years of constant practice has given him advantages possessed by no other physician in the city. If afflicted give him a call. Consultation free.

142 ST. CLAIR STREET

TEACHERS.—ATTENTION!

The Board of Examiners of Lucas County will hold examinations during this year, as follows:

At Maumee City, September 19th.
At Sylvania, October 10th; and
At Toledo, on the last Saturday of each month.

Those answering correctly 65, 75, 85 or 95 per cent. of questions, will receive certificates for 6, 12, 18 or 24 months respectively.

All examinations will begin at 9 o'clock promptly.

A. B. WEST,
A. A. McDONALD,
S. C. CRUMBAUGH,
Examiners.

Real Estate Auction!

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 8th day of October, 1874, there will be sold at pub ic auction, on the premises, the following described real estate, viz: The School House Lot, corner of South street and Plank Road, Section 8, Adams Township, containing half an acre of land.

Also, at same time and place, the School House Building, Table, Chairs, Stove, &c. Terms made known at sale.

C. B. BOWEN,
J. H. MARSTON,
A. D. JONES,
Building Committee.

NOTICE

To the Residents of Adams, Manhattan, Oregon and Washington Townships.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, held August 3d, 1874, a petition was received from the City Council of the City of Toledo, asking the Commissioners of Lucas County to enlarge Port Lawrence Township so that the same shall be identical with the limits of the City of Toledo as established by the recently completed proceedings of annexation.

An Act of the General Assembly of Ohio, passed January 13th, 1873, requires that any change of territory, by annexation, which shall leave a township with less than twenty-two square miles of territory, shall be obviated by annexing such townships with less than the minimum amount to a contiguous township or townships, or the annexation to said township from contiguous townships, or the erection of a new township as will in the opinion of the Commissioners best promote justice and public convenience.

The matter of changing the township lines affected by annexation, will be considered by the Commissioners on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., an they invite all who may be interested, to give them the benefit of their counsel.

By order of the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio.

E. W. LENDERSON, County Auditor.
Toledo, August 14, 1874.

FOR SALE

A Farm of 187 acres, 130 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out-buildings, orcharding, etc.; five miles from corporation line of city—$18,000; part on time.

AUCHARD & HOLLOWAY, No 2 Anderson Block

MONTGOMERY'S

House-keeping Bazar.

265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES, TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM, (NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio,

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blaze, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte he by Buirush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness 2:21. Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:37; and Fiuty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:36, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zilcadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

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Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

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Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

WAITE & WILLIAMS,

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Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

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For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.

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Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

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The Subscriber is Agent for

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

School Officers are invited to call and examine Samples of Furniture and get prices of same

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New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakeller, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or Finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO.

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2.50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

WANTED—MEN—Ten good men wanted to sell Nursery Stock. None but those giving good references need apply. Address J. T. BELL, Toledo, O.

J. F. PRICE. A. MACKINTOSH. A. E. LANG.

PRICE, McINTOSH & LANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Office No. 4, King & Colburn's Block,

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Abstract Books of J. W. White, County Recorder. The books are complete and accurate in every particular, and we are prepared to furnish upon moderate terms, legal opinions of, and abstracts of title to county and city lands.

FOR SALE—FARM—A Farm of 80 Acres, four miles from East Toledo, on the plank road; four acres in a good bearing orchard, 80 acres cleared and planted, balance partly cleared; log house, barn, well and cistern on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH THOMPSON, On the Premises.

ESTRAY—COLT—A Black Colt came into my pasture last May. The owner will please call, pay charges and take him away. JOHN DANS, at the residence of Oliver Stephens, East Toledo.

THE

Beecher-Tilton Case

A PAMPHLET of 40 Pages, giving a History of it, by VICTORIA WOODHULL. For sale at

NEWTON'S NEWS DEPOTS,

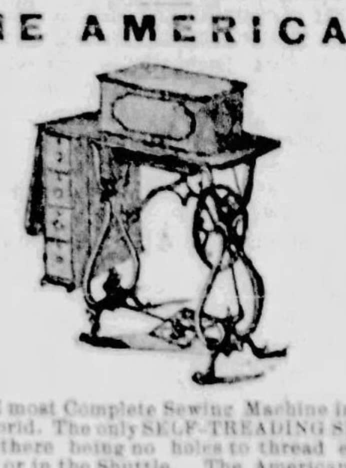
No. 4 Bridge and 55 Monroe Sts., Toledo, O.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

TRIUMPHANT

THE AMERICAN

NEW TWIN MACHINE.



THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1,318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

WANTED---LOGS,

—AT THE—

Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery, for good straight grained sound, timber, 18 inches and over diameter, and to average 21 inches; 16 feet logs preferred. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILLS, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

YEAST POWDERS.

ESTD 1858

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING —BREAD.—

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
and do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.

Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

LOVERS' GUIDE (new edition) 256 pages illustrated—Model Love Letters—Art of gaining love of and marrying who and when you please—How to be handsome—Cures for hundreds of diseases; Also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money-making methods, &c. Price only 25 cents. Address Union Publishing Co., Newark, N. J.

OPIUM EATERS CURED permanently, cheap, quick, without suffering. Describe your case. Dr. ARMSTRONG, Berrien, Mich. Cures warranted.

INVENTORS who want patents should write to RICHARDS & HALE. Instruction book sent free. Box 342, Washington, D. C.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

Original and Unexcelled for Bluing Clothes. Put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 233 North Second St., Philadelphia. Every Grocer and Druggist should sell it, and every housekeeper buy and use it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d St., N. Y. Will reopen Oct. 1st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, 6 & 8 E. 53d St., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29th, when teachers will class them.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE and Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y. Both Sexes. 20 Instructors, 11 Departments, 241 Rooms. Military Drill. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

Learn Book-Keeping On a new and practical plan. Address with stamp, KLINE & HOWLAND, Oberlin, O.

QUAINT, QUEER AND CURIOUS. Is the valuable book we give to all. Full of facts, figures and fun; 64 pages; 50 pictures. Inclose two stamps and address BLACKIE & CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

A Sample of My Patent Adjustable HARROW Will be shipped to any address on the reception of fifteen dollars. Parties wishing to manufacture it can obtain license. Address S. HUTCHINSON, Griggsville, Pike Co., Ills.

FARMERS,

In These Hard Times,

—GET THE—

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at

75 CENTS PER YEAR.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio

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Consolidated Sales Record,

AN invaluable Sales Book for every merchant and manufacturer of whatever grade.

A most ingeniously arranged Record for daily sales, enabling the dealer to compare daily, weekly and monthly sales, or the aggregate for the year, to any given date, on a single page, for NINE YEARS. Also, containing a general summary of purchases, sales and collections for each month.

No Systematic Business Man can Afford to do without it.

Read the following opinions:

TOLEDO, Feb. 20th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—Your "Consolidated Sales Record" is a most convenient and labor-saving book. We would not part with it for any price.

LUCE, CHAPIN & BLASS, Wholesale Dry Goods

FROM TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO., New York

DEAR SIRS:—We have now in use one of your "Consolidated Sales Record," which we find to be a most convenient book, enabling us to compare our sales of the present day and month, with the corresponding ones of the past year, without the trouble of referring to old books and records. We can safely recommend the work to the merchants and tradesmen of the United States, as a most useful and complete book, supplying a want which has long been felt, and sold at a price allowing it to come within the reach of all.

Yours very truly,
TEFFT, GRISWOLD & Co.,
443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

PRICE, $2.00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

☞ Liberal discounts to canvassers.

Address,
LOCKE & JONES, PUBLISHERS, Toledo, Ohio.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY $450,000 distributed in Prizes every 17 days. Circulars of information furnished free. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. TAYLOR & Co., Bankers, 11, Wall street, New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Locke's National Monthly,

A First-Class Magazine,

AT $1 PER YEAR.

Edited by D. R. Locke

With the best corps of Contributors in th Country.

MR. LOCKE (Nasby) Writes a Non-Political Sketch for Each Number.

Three-fourths as much matter as given by the $4 Magazines at one-fourth the cost.

TRY IT! TRY IT!

Specimen Numbers, 10 cents. Send for one and see how you like it.

It is what is wanted in every family

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Specimen Copies, 10 cents. Send for one.

Address
Locke & Jones, TOLEDO, OHIO.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, DR. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawings every 17 days, commencing May 9th 1874.

782 Prizes amounting to	$450,000
One Prize of	100,000
One Prize of	50,000
One Prize of	25,000
One Prize of	10,000
Two Prizes each of	5,000

Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty St., New York.

Self-Propelling Chairs

For Cripples and Invalids. Can be easily propelled, either in or out doors by any one having the use of their hands. State your weight, and send stamp for illustrated catalogue of different styles and prices. Please mention this paper. S. A. SMITH, No. 32 Platt St., N. Y. City.

FARMERS,

In These Hard Times,

—GET THE—

BEST AND CHEAPEST

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and furnished at

75 CENTS PER YEAR

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

"PSYCHOMANCY or Soul Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess free by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c. supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who has cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PERFEZ-NOR strengthens, enlarges and develops any part of the body, $1. Nervous Debility Pills $1. Invigorative Pills, $1. All post-paid. Dr. Van Holm, 143 Court st., Boston, Mass.

The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener.

3 Months Free! will be sent FREE for 3 months to all who will pay postage at office of delivery. We do not ask any one to subscribe for our paper until they know what they are to get. It speaks for itself. Price only $1 per year. Our SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR is a work of 64 pp. that tells in simple language just how to grow fruits in abundance for home use or market. Price 25 cts. post-paid.

A. M. PURDY, Rochester, N. Y.

POSTPONEMENT

FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

DAY FIXED

AND A

FULL DRAWING ASSURED

ON

MONDAY, 30th NOVEMBER, 1874.

LAST CHANCE

FOR

AN EASY FORTUNE!

A postponement of the Fifth Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky has been so generally anticipated, and is so manifestly for the interest of all concerned, that it must meet the approval of all. The day is now absolutely fixed, and there will be no variation from the programme now announced. A sufficient number of tickets had been sold to have enabled us to have had a large drawing on the 31st July, but a short postponement was considered preferable to a partial drawing. Let it be borne in mind that

THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT

is the last which will ever be given under this charter and by the present management.

That it will positively and unequivocally take place as announced on

Monday, 30th Nov.,

that the music will be the best the country affords, and that

20,000 CASH GIFTS,

AGGREGATING

$2,500,000

will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000
Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all cash	2,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Whole Tickets for	1,000 00

Persons wishing to invest, should order promptly, either of the home Office or our local Agents.

Liberal commissions will be made to satisfactory agents.

Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

E. R. WILLIAMS & CO., Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO

McPHERSON'S HAND-BOOK

—OF—

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Criminal Court has fixed the trial of the persons indicted for being concerned in the safe robbery and conspiracy, for October 20th, and refused to grant a motion to try them separately. Whitely, who is under indictment, did not appear to give bail as he promised to do, nor has he yet given bail elsewhere. Benton who recently forfeited his bail, cannot be found.

The following order has been promulgated:

Executive Order No. 4:

It appears to me from their trial at Washington and at the city of New York that the further extension of the civil service rules will promote the efficiency of public service, and it is ordered that such rules be, and they are hereby extended to several Federal offices at the city and in the Custom District of Boston, and that proper measures be taken for carrying this order into effect.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Dated August 31, 1874.

A dispatch says the Secretary of the Treasury has quite recently forwarded to Governor William Allen, of Ohio, the sum of $23,000 in part payment of the claim of that State for equipments, etc., furnished the National Government at the outset of the late rebellion.

The Treasury Department holds that machinery chiefly of iron and wood, though having small portions of steel, does not necessarily take the classification as manufactures of steel, but retains that of manufacture of iron or wood, according to the leading material. Separable values or parts of steel should, however, pay duty as manufactures of steel.

Under the new postoffice law, the box rents in all offices belong to the postmaster up to $2 000 a year. Postmasters are cautioned against charging excessive prices for the use of boxes; the rights and convenience of patrons of the office must be consulted as well as their own interests.

The readjustment of postmasters' salaries under the old law is to be held good until June 30, 1876, unless a special readjustment is asked for. Postmasters must bear in mind that the new commissions of 50, 40, 30 and 10 per cent. take the place of the previous commissions of 60, 50, 40 and 15 per cent.

The Comptroller of Currency having recently ascertained through reports of examiners of the National Banks, that certain National Banks are in the habit of drawing drafts on their correspondents in New York, at sixty or ninety days' date, acceptance waived, has advised these institutions, that such issues are in violation of section 23 of the National Bank act, which prohibits the issue of post notes. Such transactions subject a National Bank to a forfeiture of its charter under section 53 of the National Bank act, and it is the intention of the Comptroller to commence proceedings if necessary to prevent such practice.

Other National Banks are in the habit of furnishing their depositors with checks drawn one day after date instead of on demand for the purpose of evading the Internal Revenue law, requiring a two cent stamp to be affixed to such checks. The Comptroller will ask for an amendment to the act which will prevent such abuses.

At Washington Sept. 23 the reduction of the force in the Postoffice Department commenced with a few dismissals. There are quite a number of elderly ladies incompetent on account of failing eye sight to do the work in the dead letter office, and Mr. Jewell feels compelled to put others in their places. The scenes enacted when the Treasury dismissals took place will be reproduced with greater effect before the dismissals are through.

The Postmaster General will doubtless adopt the recommendation of the Third Assistant, Barbour, and A. D. Hazen, Chief of the Stamp Division, that newspaper postage under the new law going into effect January 1st be paid by stamps affixed to the memorandum of mailing, stamps to be of the denomination from 2 cents to $60.

The Attorney General has decided that under section 5,293 of the revised statutes the Secretary of the Treasury has power to remit fines, penalties and forfeitures arising under any Revenue law where the amount does not exceed $1,000, where there has been no summary inquiry, and statement by Judge, and also to remit fines, &c., arising under laws relating to registering, recording, enrolling or licensing of vessels when the amount does not exceed $50.

General Sherman has written a memoir of the events of the late war for publication after his death, with the exception the last chapter, which, comprising his opinions on useful military lessons derived therefrom, is published in the Army and Navy Journal.

The failure of General Spinner to continue the work started by him of redeeming National bank notes, bids fair to be a permanent one. The banks have paid the 5 per cent. authorized by the law creating this work of redemption, and refuse to give any more. There was every indication to show that the banks were not only asked to pay for the work of redeeming their own notes, but for the notes of other banks as well. Spinner drew up the law to carry on the work and placed in charge of it one of his own men, refusing to recognize any intimation or accountabilities to the Secretary of the Treasury, and therefore there is no sympathy for him either by the President or any government officers in the [illegible] movement, [illegible] Richardson's specie payment redemption [illegible] five dollar installments.

One hundred and fifty female employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be discharged the last of this month.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue expects the receipts from internal revenue to foot up for the present month at least $8,000,000. The estimated receipts from this source for the current year which will be sent to Congress for its guidance, will be fixed at $105 000,000.

The rules relative to the remailing of newspapers are as follows: Where a subscriber to a newspaper changes his residence and desires his paper forwarded to his new office, transient rates of postage—one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof—must be charged on each copy as received, it therefore cannot be forwarded unless the party addressed supply the forwarding postmaster with stamps therefor, until he can notify the publisher to change the address to the new office. If a party receives a paper from the office of publication and remails it, he must pay postage at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. A request to return on the wrapper of a newspaper or other matter mailed at less than letter rates of postage is not to be regarded by postmasters except they are furnished with the postage at transient rates for such purpose.

At Washington Sept. 28 the National Bank Redemption Agency has called upon the National Banks within the last six days for about $1,350,000 in legal tender notes, to reimburse it for their notes redeemed. Other calls will follow at the rate of about $750,000 per day, until sufficient legal tender notes shall have been received to justify a resumption of redemption. The date of resumption will depend somewhat upon the promptness with which the banks respond to the call.

THE EAST.

At New Haven, Conn., Sept. 21st, there was much excitement over the election of three members of the Board of Education, [illegible] office, owing to the fact that a prominent Roman Catholic clergyman had announced from his pulpit that it was time for Roman Catholics to act and get control of the Board, so that their schools might be supported by public funds. The Catholic ticket was in the field. Two members of the present Board are of that religious belief. The excitement called out a vote of over 5,000 which was unprecedented in the history of New Haven school elections. About 1,400 votes were cast for the Catholic candidates, but they were defeated by the regular nominees who are elected by a majority of about 1,500. The accumulative system being used many Roman Catholics condemn the strong sectarian animus, and refused to vote the Catholic ticket.

At New York, Sept. 22, the grain dealers held a meeting at the Produce Exchange, and adopted resolutions condemning the action of the Erie, New York Central and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, in refusing free lighterage delivery of grain in lots of less than five car loads from points of shipment, and not allowing small lots to be aggregated so as to make five car lots, being a step backward, which will reflect loss on the trade of New York by reason of an unjust and unnecessary discrimination against that and in favor of other markets. They believe this action will prove detrimental to the interests of the railroad companies who have encouraged and built up this enormous trade. A committee was appointed to confer with the railroad representatives on the subject.

In the Supreme Court at Madison, Wisconsin, Tuesday, a motion was argued to compel the Prairie Du Chien Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, to obey the Potter law. This Division was excepted from the recent injunction for the reason that it had an old Territorial charter, which was not subject to the provision in the State Constitution, reserving the right to alter or repeal a general act by the Territorial Legislature in 1839. It has since then been discovered that it contained exactly the same provision that was afterward incorporated in the State Constitution. The Court reserved decision until the 29th inst.

At Philadelphia, Sept. 22, Lewis, the trustee in the Jay Cooke bankruptcy, filed with the Register a detailed statement of 289 items of receipts, and 409 items of expenditures, the total receipts being $1,042,951, and the expenditures $154 395.13 leaving a balance of $750,-559.38 in the hands of the trustees on the 19th inst.

Advices from Fall River report that the proprietors have almost decided to run their cotton mills on short time, some one-half, others one-third.

At New York, Sept. 22, the General Railroad Ticket Agent's Convention ended its session. The Committee on Through Rates presented their reports to the Convention, and the rates as revised were adopted. Of changes that have been made in rates, nothing could be learned other than that they were of a downward tendency. The Convention adjourned to meet at Cincinnati next spring.

At New York, Sept. 23d, Judge Shipman gave a decision in favor of the ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, T. Bailey, in the suit of Theodore E. Allen & Co., to recover damages for an alleged illegal seizure of property, on the ground that a public officer cannot commit trespass.

Representatives of the manufacturing corporations having their headquarters in Boston on the 23d voted that the production of the cotton mills of New England should be reduced at least one-third until the proper relation between the cost of production and the market value of goods shall be re established, and the true relation between supply and demand adjusted. A committee was appointed to recommend the mode by which this result may be reached, and report at a future meeting.

At New York, Sept 25, a reception and levee were given by the city authorities to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and party, in the Governor's room, in the City Hall. There were present all the municipal authorities and city officials. Mayor Havemeyer made a brief address of introduction and formally presented the guests to those assembled, who greeted him with loud cheers. The 69th Regiment band discoursed national and Irish airs. The levee lasted two hours.

The Society of the Army of the James will hold their triennial re-union at New York.

At the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Germantown, Pa., on the 25th, the Secretary of the International Committee stated that there are now 940 associations in the Union, 48 of which have buildings valued at $2,000,000, and 56 are accumulating funds amounting to $500,000. There are 78 general Secretarys employed by individual societies to give their time and effort to this work. The International work is really the missionary work of the Association. Last year at the Dayton Convention, the report of the committee having this work in charge, indicated progress in Alabama, Indiana and Illinois. The present year there is a loud call for work in Virginia. The banner State of the Association is Pennsylvania, and it is to her that we must look for contribution to this missionary work.

At New York, September 25, Rev. Patrick Ryan, President of the Catholic Temperance Union, issued a call convening the National Executive Council and Board of Government at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago, October 6, one day previous to the meeting of the National Convention. The Board comprises national officers and Presidents of all the State and Diocesan Unions, and the object of the meeting is to deliberate on measures to be brought before the National Convention, including the question of the Centennial at Philadelphia.

In reply to a letter asking information, O. H. Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange, says the Grangers' Mortgage Bank, lately advertised in New York, is not endorsed by the National Grange, nor is it recognized by the Executive Committee in any shape whatever.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says Sergeant James Davidson, who served for over fifty years in the United States army, died at Fort Constitution Saturday. He was the oldest enlisted man in the service, having served in the wars of Florida and Mexico with distinction for several years. He has had charge of Fort Constitution.

THE WEST.

At San Francisco, Sept. 21, Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, now sitting, with Judges Field and Sawyer, in the Chinese women's habeas corpus case, decided that the State law under which it was attempted to send them back to China, is constitutional.

Brigham Young is sick and considerable uneasiness is felt in regard to his condition as reported. Some astrologer predicted that he would die on the 7th of December.

A special dispatch to the St. Paul Press from Fort Garry, Manitoba, says there is considerable rejoicing there over the news received that the Hudson Bay Company's new steamer has successfully arrived at Fort Gaines, on the North Saskatchewan. This is the first boat that ever navigated these waters. She was built last June above Grand Rapids.

At Chicago, Sept. 21, the City Council passed the amended fire ordinance, which not only prohibits the erection of wooden buildings within the city limits, but provides a heavy penalty for the violation of the law. This ordinance, so [illegible] passed immediately after the great fire of July last, fixed no penalties for a violation of its provisions.

The Ohio River Commissioners have arrived at Evansville, Ind., representing the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana. Governor Morehead, of Pennsylvania, is the permanent chairman.

A call has been issued for the annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to meet in Chicago October 7. The Committee of Arrangements, there have tendered the hall of the Grand Pacific Hotel for the use of the Convention, and it has been accepted. Letters have been received from Archbishop Purcell, Perche, Lynch and others, endorsing the movement.

The Ohio River Commission, in session at Evansville, Ind., endorses Colonel Merrill's plans of improving the Ohio by movable plans. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, are represented. The Commissioners passed resolutions asking Congress to take decided action for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, so as to meet the wants of agricultural and other industries of the country, appointing a Committee of two from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to obtain from the States the passage of suitable laws ceding to the United States jurisdiction over such small tracts of land as may be needed for the erection of locks.

At Cleveland, September 23d, at a session of the National Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing year: National Councilor, William Feaster, of Pennsylvania; Vice Councilor, K. Snyder, of North Carolina; N. S., Amor S. Redstreak, of Pennsylvania, and Treasurer, John Walker, of Delaware.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters resolved that the authorities of Chicago having failed to comply with the suggestions put forth by the National Board on the 25th of July last, this Committee now recommend, that all companies belonging to the National Board, discontinue the business of fire insurance in the city of Chicago, either by new policies or renewals on and after the 1st of October, 1874.

The action of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters in threatening to withdraw all the companies of that Board from business in Chicago, unless the city authorities comply with certain demands of the Board, some of which are entirely impracticable causes considerable comment, but very little excitement.

A New York dispatch says Thomas H. Montgomery, General Agent of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, says that the recent action of the Board recommending the withdrawal of the insurance business from Chicago, was absolutely necessary as a protective measure. The authorities of Chicago had in some instances utterly ignored the requirements of the Board, and in others they had made spasmodic efforts at reform. The Fire Department was sadly lacking in discipline and was controlled by politicians. It was true the authorities had appropriated $200,000 for the construction and placing of water mains and fire hydrants, but the Water Engineer of the city, Cheesebrough, asserts that $200,000 can be expended on that work alone.

At Chicago, Sept. 25, the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association had a conference with the Board of Fire Commissioners with reference to the reorganization of the fire department. It was admitted by the Commissioners that certain reforms were desirable, but they deemed it best to be assured that a change is for the better. Before making it, the Committee of the Citizens' Association suggested that General Shaler, of New York, be invited to come to Chicago and make a thorough examination of all matters connected with the fire department, and bearing on the insurance question. The suggestion was readily accepted by the Fire Commissioners, and an invitation has been forwarded to General Shaler.

At Cincinnati, Sept. 26 the morning papers contain the programme for the next musical festival, to be held in May, 1875. It is arranged by Theodore Thomas, and the compositions that have been selected are of the highest character. Mr. Thomas sends a letter of encouragement, expressing his confidence in the ability of the festival chorus and orchestra to perform the difficult work he has set for them.

At Chicago, Sept. 26th, Governor Beveridge appointed delegates to the Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., October 21st, to consider the question of the removal of the National Capital from Washington to the Mississippi Valley. Senators John A. Logan and R. J. Oglesby, Hons. J. G. Caton and D. L. Phillips, General J. W. Singleton and ex-Governor Koerner are delegates from the State at large.

Bishop Lee, of the Diocese of Iowa, died at his residence in Davenport on Sunday of malignant erysipelas, brought on by an injury to one of his hands, received in falling down stairs some two weeks ago. He was sixty years old.

A special dispatch to the St. Paul Press from Fort Garry says that Lieutenant Governor Morris and party have arrived there, twelve days from Quappell. A treaty was successfully completed with various tribes of the Northwestern Indians on the 15th. Troops were to leave on the 18th.

The Union Pacific Railroad is completed through to Sidney. Dillon, the President, has donated $5,000 to aid the sufferers by the grasshoppers, and the Burlington & Missouri River Road in Nebraska has donated $2 500.

The County Court of Toole county, Utah, has decided that Rowbery, the Mormon, was elected Probate Judge of that county by 673 majority. The office was some time ago awarded to Judge Brown, a non-Mormon, by the Third District Territorial Court.

There appears to be great, though not universal feeling among the Insurance Companies, that many of the best Board Companies will pay no attention to the recommendation of the Executive Committee. The business part of the city is now, it is believed, no more exposed to fire than any other city.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

The New Castle Chamber of Commerce have adopted resolutions condemning the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, as prejudicial to British industry.

The Empress of Russia is expected to arrive in England October 15th, on a visit to her daughter, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Mr. Arnold has declined to run for Parliament in Northampton.

John Mitchell returns to New York early in October.

Members of the Austrian Polar Expedition, declare explorations in the direction of the North Pole, hopeless of satisfactory result, and reports of the existence of an open Polar Sea are untrue.

The officers of the Amnesty Association at Dublin say they have not been advised of the intended release of the political convicts.

France

The French Consul and Vice Consul at New York have been appointed commissioners of France to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Elections to fill vacancies in the National Assembly have been ordered for October 18.

The excitement over the approaching election for Council General in Corsica, causes much feeling.

The authorities have been obliged to intervene to prevent collisions between the supporters of Prince Napoleon and Peitric, opposing the Bonapartist candidate.

The French papers publish St. Petersburg advices confirming the report of Bismarck's overtures to King Christian, of Denmark, looking to the incorporation of that country in the German Confederation. Correspondents say that Russia is greatly irritated at the attempt, and will never permit Germany to hold the key of the Baltic Sea. Some papers say that the opposition of Russia to the German policy in Spain is due to this cause.

The contest of the Bonapartists in Corsica in the election for the General Council becomes more vehement. A fight is daily expected between Prince Napoleon and Prince Charles Bonaparte, who acts with the party of the Empress Eugenie. The authorities of Ajaccio are taking precautions against a riot.

L'Bien Public asserts that Prussian agents are actively engaged on the Algerian frontiers in establishing relations with the Arab tribes.

Ex-President Thiers arrived on the 24th, at Vizelle, in the department of Isere. He was warmly received by the citizens, and made a speech, in the course of which he expressed his conviction that a republic would ultimately be founded, and he hoped with the assistance of M. Cassimer, Perier and others, to contribute to that grand result.

Colonel Hoffel has published a pamphlet indicating himself in connection with the famous suppressed dispatch from Bazaine to MacMahon. He charges that MacMahon's march to Sedan was caused by Orleanist intrigues.

A telegram from the American Consul at Marseilles, France, received on the 27th, states that the famous Stevens Yacht Maria, stolen about four years ago, was seized about three weeks ago by the French authorities at Algeria, she having attempted to smuggle a cargo of 200 cases of American rifles on shore for the Carlists. She was seized at the instance of the Spanish Government.

At Paris, Sept. 28 complete returns of voting in the Department of Marne Et Loire show that De Maille, Republican, has been elected to the Assembly by 3,787 majority. The result of the election causes excitement in Ministerial circles.

Russia.

A dispatch states that the Russian Government, on account of the extensive emigration of Mennonites, proposes to exempt members of that sect from actual military service, but to hold them liable to duty as hospital attendants. The Mennonites of the Volga district will probably accept these conditions.

Spain.

General Lazerna has revictualed Pampitona.

A Carlist dispatch from Tolasa reports that Brigadier General Perula has carried the village of Bicarun by storm, totally defeating the battalions under General Morizones, with heavy loss to the latter.

An engagement in the province of Bissay, between Republicans and Carlists, resulted in the route of the latter. Many Insurgents are surrendering and asking for amnesty.

B. Eckelmann, German Consul in the District of Pance, Porto Rico, says of the report about the cession of the Island to Germany, that it must have originated among the enemies of Bismarck at Porto Rico. Some excitement was caused on reading the news in the American papers but very few attached any credence to it.

The existence of a cordial and sympathetic letter from the Czar to Don Carlos, which has hitherto been denied at Berlin and elsewhere, is now acknowledged.—The letter was written in reply to one from Don Carlos, thanking the Czar for his refusal to recognize President Serrano.

General Marinoe has begun a series of operations with the object of relieving Pampeluna, and fighting has been going on for three days. The engagement of the first day was indecisive. On the second day the Republican artillery gained an advantage and inflicted heavy losses on the Carlists. The next day General Marinoe resumed the offensive and dispersed several insurgent battalions, but failed to follow up the advantage he had gained.

Austria

A dispatch of the 28 says the Austrian Government will dispatch an expedition to the Arctic regions next year to ascertain whether the land discovered by the expedition just returned, and named Franz Joseph Land, is a portion of a continent or an island. The expedition will be divided, one-half going by way of Siberia, and the other via Greenland.

Germany.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany have received Bancroft Davis, the American Minister.

The newly appointed Spanish Minister has presented his credentials to the Emperor of Austria.

The National Gazette says that while the expulsion of the Danes from Schleswig was a loyal measure, it was only adopted in a few isolated cases. The Gazette says the relations between Germany and Denmark are friendly.

The Empress Augusta has called a meeting of the delegates from all the female associations of Germany, to be held in this city in October. The Queen of Wurtemburg and Saxony, the Grand Duchess of Baden, and Princess Alice of Hesse, have promised to attend.

A report which was originally published by the Pall Mall Gazette, that Prince Bismarck had made proposals for the incorporation of Denmark with the German Empire, is pronounced absolutely false.

Members of the Austrian Artic Expedition arrived at Vienna on the 25th. They had a public reception and were escorted in triumph through the principal streets which were decorated with flags. Immense crowds witnessed the procession and cheered the explorers with great enthusiasm.

Italy.

A boundary dispute between Switzerland and Italy, which was refused to Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister at Rome, for arbitration, has been decided by him in favor of Italy, which thereby acquires 1,800 acres of territory.

Mount Etna is still in a state of agitation. A rumbling noise is heard inside, and on Friday an earthquake shook the mountain to its base. The shock extended to the valley of Randozza and destroyed several houses.

Denmark.

The Post positively denies that the Danes have been expelled from Schleswig Holstein.

The Volksblatt Lini official journal accuses Danish agitators of conspiring for annexation of the whole of Schleswig to Denmark, and declares that the North Schleswig question should have long ago ceased to exist.

Switzerland.

The American delegates to the International Postal Congress have arrived.

The Postal Congress has approved the plan for an international postoffice. The Congress has resolved to meet every three years, and has selected Paris as the place for its next session in 1877.

The United States having joined the Postal Union, the International Congress are enabled to introduce a reform rate of postage for the whole territory embraced by the Union. Should England refuse to join the Union, German and American vessels will carry mails to and from the United States.

Turkey.

The New Free Press says the Sultan intends to appoint his eldest son to the chief command of the army, and this is a step preliminary to declaring him heir to the throne contrary to immemorial precedent for order of succession.

India.

Heavy rains have fallen in India, and the prospect for crops continues most satisfactory.

Central America.

Guatemala advices, as reported by the British steamer Tenedos, which arrived at Panama on the 12th, say the Guatemala government saluted the English flag with due solemnity, and full indemnity was paid to Mr. Magee.

Mexico.

The resignation of Gen. Benarides, Minister to Germany, in consequence of ill health, has been accepted.

The Military College Association celebrated their anniversary on the 8th inst., in commemoration of the battles of Moline del Ray and Chapultepec. The President, Cabinet, and other distinguished persons participated.

The Apache Indians have lately committed ravages on the Northern frontier, and soldiers are in pursuit of them.

Sandwich Islands.

The City of Melbourne brings Honolulu dates to September 12th. The King had returned from Hawaii. A royal salute was fired from Punch Bowl battery. The papers of Honolulu are urging action in the matter of reciprocity with the United States. The King has received a letter of congratulation from Emperor Francis Joseph. The Emperor says he will be glad to continue the friendly relations existing between himself and the late King.

Cuba.

A Havana letter states that an attempt was made a few nights ago to shoot Captain General Concha, while at his summer residence. His volunteer guard is suspected. The same letter also states that General Garcia was captured by one Spanish officer while awaiting a conference with another for the adjustment of some disputed points.

The Official Gazette published on the 18th inst. an article or decree, requiring the inhabitants to contribute to the Government five per cent. of their capital for two years. It is said that there is an urgency for the collection of the first and second tri-monthly contributions on the capital, in order that the Treasury may meet its obligations and cover its deficits.

An official dispatch reports a fight with the insurgents at Gabina del Capey, in Cincas Villas district. The Spanish cavalry force, numbering 150 men, encountered 200 mounted insurgents. The latter began firing at long range, when the Spaniards charged at full speed and dispersed them, killing five, taking one prisoner, and capturing 80 horses, with their accoutrements. The Spaniards lost one man killed and one wounded.

The Spanish column fought the rebels on the 25th near the river Largos Eborneal, and killed seven, wounded twelve, and took two prisoners. The casualties to the Spaniards were one Captain, Lieutenant, and three privates wounded. The insurgents attacked Mayri, in the eastern department, on the 21st. They were driven back with a loss of fifteen killed. The Spaniards lost two killed and five wounded.

SPEECH OF CARL SCHURZ.

Senator Carl Schurz made a lengthy and elaborate speech upon National and State questions at St. Louis, on Thursday evening, September 24. After referring in general terms to the present condition of the public mind in regard to the wide-spread and deep distrust which have taken the place of confidence and sanguine expectations formerly prevailing, he entered into a discussion of Louisiana affairs. He reiterated his opinions expressed in the Senate, that the Kellogg Government is a usurpation, but it had been recognized by the President, and when the McEneryites overthrew it, the President constitutionally reinstated it, and that was the end of the Louisiana revolution; but it is not the end of the disease, neither is it a final remedy; a great wrong has been committed. The wrong does not consist in the intervention of the President against those, who, by force of arms, had driven Kellogg to flight, for the President acted in the exercise of his authority; neither can in a Republic the right of self-help by force be admitted, for such an admission would encourage every party. Every individual that has a grievance, to resort to force for redress, a state of anarchy would ensue, which no political or special organization could withstand. But the great wrong was committed when a Federal judge palpably exceeded the limits of his jurisdiction and perpetrated an outrage without precedent in our history. He was supported by power of the National Government in the act of virtually creating a State Government which had not the least evidence of an election by the people. It was when even after the President had confessed his doubt that Congress neglected to undo the usurpation and to make room for those who had *prima facie* evidence of an election by the people. The wrong was committed even before that, and in more States than Louisiana, when Federal office-holders in the South were allowed to use their authority and prestige; it was when the keeping of Southern States was deemed more important than that they should have an honest Government. Nor was that the only wrong committed. There was another, and on the other side. It was when bands of lawless ruffians infested the South, spreading terror by cruel persecution and murder; it was when helpless prisoners were slaughtered in cold blood; it was when neither officers nor volunteers could be found to arrest the perpetrators of such bloody deeds, or no juries to convict them; it was when the better classes contented themselves with condemnatory resolutions and pious wishes, instead of straining every nerve to bring the malefactors to justice, and now it is said that many of the bloody stories which reach us from the South are inventions or exaggerations, which may have been and undoubtedly in some cases were not so; but we know that very many of them were but too true, and they cannot be explained as a mere offense against official robbery, as the murdered victims were mostly poor negroes, while the real plunderers went free and safe. We know that there is a ruffianly element in the South which, unless vigorously restrained by all the power of society, will resort to bloody violence as a pastime.

There is no further attempt at an anarchial movement on the part of the people of Louisiana, but there is another kind of anarchy which is just as dangerous to Republican institutions and to the welfare of the nation, as lawless self-help by force of individuals and parties. It is the anarchy of power; the lawlessness of authority. If you want people to respect and obey laws, convince them that those in power do not wilfully disregard their wishes.

The election for a new Legislature is pending. The contract will be in a great manner in the hands of United States Marshal Packard, who, besides being Marshal, was one of the principal accomplices of Judge Durell and Kellogg in the usurpation two years ago, and is now one of the managing spirits of the State Central Committee of the Kellogg party. This is not a fit person to control United States troops to be used at that election. It is of the highest importance that especially under the existing circumstances, the people of Louisiana should have a fair election. The past performances of Mr. Packard are not calculated to inspire confidence. I am sure the whole country would applaud an order of the President relieving Mr. Packard of his official duties and the substitution of a man of such character that everybody will believe him incapable of abusing his power." The speaker then urged that all Federal officers of the Southern States who have looked upon themselves as mere party agents using their influence to sustain the blood-suckers' desolation in that country, and probably not in many cases oblivious of their own profit, be stripped of their official powers. He was rejoiced a few days ago when reading in the papers that the President was contemplating holding a terrible muster of federal place men in the South. Never was it more necessary. Let us hope not a single one of those who have made the federal authority a symbol of selfish partizan power and greedy oppression may escape him, and that the beginning be made with Packard and his associates. The duty of the Government does not end here. Congress should at once on reassembling, undo the usurpation supported by the Marshals and Federal bayonets, and make every citizen understand or feel, that, while preserving intact the lawful authority of the Government, they are ready to throw aside all selfish considerations of party interests, where the rights and welfare of the people and the integrity of Republican institutions are in question. On the other hand, the people of the South must not be permitted to forget they have a duty to perform. The people of the North sincerely desire that they should have an honest constitutional Government. A large majority of the Republicans in the North have long been heartily disgusted with the Government of thieving adventurers, which has plundered the South, but when that public opinion was on the point of becoming so strong that no partizan spirit could have long resisted it, what happened? The bloody riot in New Orleans; in 1866 the organization of Ku Klux all over the South; the butchery of Grant Parish; the slaughter of helpless negro prisoners in Trenton, Tennessee, not to speak of minor atrocities. What was the effect? The growing sympathy with the victims of plunder was turned into sympathy with the victims of murder. It is to be hoped that by this time the people of the South have learned that those who disgrace them by deeds of bloody violence are their worst enemies. Let them act upon that lesson—let them dissolve the White Men's Leagues, for every organization based upon a distinction of color is not only wrong, but harmful to both races; let them make the poor negro feel that he has not only a willing but an active protection in every good citizen; let them understand that the most efficient method to fight the thieves who rule them is by relentlessly suppressing the murderous ruffians who strip them of the sympathy of the country. Silent disapproval is nothing. Good intentions are worthy. Mere public resolutions are nothing. Only vigorous action will avail. Only practical punishment of malefactors will serve—They justly demand that no thief shall find grace because he is a Republican with them, or because he is a Democrat. Let party cease to be a shelter to the criminal. No White Man's League will do them any good. An anti-ruffian league, of which every good citizen is an active member, is the thing the South wants.—I say this as a true friend of the Southern people, who has more than once raised his voice against the wrongs they have suffered, and I hail with gladness the spirit animating the Governor of Tennessee, who does not rest until the murders of Trenton are in the clutches of the law, and the charge of that Kentucky Judge who tells his Grand Jury that if they fail to indict, not only the man who committed the murder, but also the Sheriff who wilfully neglected to arrest that murderer, he will find Grand Jurymen in another county who will do their duty. There is salvation for the South; let that spirit prevail in the South, and no partizan spirit in the North will be strong enough to baffle the sympathy which their misfortunes deserve. The South will again enjoy the largest constitutional measure of self-government, and one of the greatest of those dangers will disappear which at present threaten the most vital part of our Republican institutions.

The Civil Rights bill he regarded as unconstitutional. He said if it becomes a law, it will break up the whole system of public schools in the Southern States, and no one would be as great sufferers as the colored people. It is a well known fact that, in the States containing the bulk of the colored population, there existed a wide-spread prejudice against the introduction of a system of common schools to be supported at the public expense. We know something of that even in Missouri. It is equally well known that a large majority of white people of those States, even a large majority of those who are anxious to secure to colored children the largest possible advantages of education in separate establishments, still, are very strongly opposed to any law which like the Civil Rights bill, would force admission of colored children together with whites in the same school, in the same rooms. That position exists and we have to deal with it as a fact. Try to force, under such circumstances, a system of mixed schools, and what will be the result? The old prejudice against the system of public schools to be supported by taxation as it still exists in the States in question, will at once find itself powerfully re-inforced. It is most probable that the system of instruction laboriously built up will succumb. There is scarcely a greater misfortune conceivable that could befal these communities, but what would especially the colored people have gained now? They have at least separate schools at the public expense. As part of the general system to destroy that system and they will have no mixed schools. Separate schools will perish also. A colored man might then indeed enforce his rights to ride all over the country in a Pullman car, and to sit in the dress circle of a theatre, and to board in a first class hotel, but such things can be enjoyed under any circumstances, only by the very small number of wealthier people among them, and these pleasures and conveniences of their few men of means, will be furnished at a dreadful price. The interruption of the public school system, the advantages of which they now extensively enjoy in separate establishments, would deprive their children of a thing which is necessary to them; but in still other respects the enforcement of such a law would not be beneficial to the colored man. It would be a dangerous venture to colored people. If their social position were not made an objective point of new strife, under circumstances so unfavorable now that they have rights of citizens, it is much wiser for them to trust to means they already have to make themselves respected, to leave all else to gradual progress of public opinion, which has already outgrown many a prejudice, that a few years ago seemed inevitable.

As soon as the colored citizens shake off the odium which arises from their having as a solid organized mass, been the main support of the worst kind of partizan rule; as soon as every one of them casts his vote on this side or the other, as his opinions or inclination may dictate, each party will make their protection a special object, in order to attract a majority of these votes, and when these votes shall have become so numerous that the colored voters become an important element in both parties. The fullest measure of protection will be afforded them that will do more to stop bloody excesses than any military interference, and more to establish just relations between the two races than any Congressional legislation.

The Senator then entered into an elaborate discussion of the finances, and dwelt at length upon State affairs.

The Markets.

Produce Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Cotton quiet and nominal; 16½c for middling uplands. Flour is dull and steady, with prices a shade in buyers' favor; receipts 16,000 bbls; sales 12,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is quiet and prices are without decided change; receipts 164,000 bush; sales 73,000 bu; 108@110c for No 2 Chicago; 112@120c for No 2 Milwaukee; 12[illegible]c for No 1 spring; 118@121c for new winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn is in moderate request and prices are without material change; receipts 83,000 bush; sales 85 000 bu; 96½c for western mixed; 96c for three-quarters high mixed and yellow. Barley is quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet; receipts 74,000 bu; sales 26,000 bu; 61@63½c for mixed western; 62@65c for white do. Pork steady; $22 75 for new mess. Cut Meats quiet. Beef is nominal for western. Lard is quiet; 14¼@15c for steam. Whiskey—107c. Sugar quiet. Petroleum—5¾c for crude and 12¼@12½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 29th.—Flour—The market has been about the same, with prices a shade higher. We quote: Fine $3 50@4 00; extra $4 50; double extra and fancy $5 50@6 00. Buckwheat, $7.00. Wheat—The market has been quite animated, and there has been very little change in prices, spot Amber going at 107c; seller October at 107c. No. 2 Amber has been very inactive and nominal; Extra White Michigan has been weak at 117½c. No. 1 White Michigan was obtained at 113c. No. 2 White Wabash found buyers at 117c., while No. 3 went at 110½c. For No. 1 Red Wabash 107c was paid; No. 2 Red Wabash went at 103½@105c. No. 3 Red Wabash was dull at 101c. Corn—The Corn market has been very dull, although prices have been much higher, spot High-mixed held at 84c. For Low-mixed Corn 83c was paid. No grade nominal with 81½c bid. Michigan Corn nominal. Damaged Corn was nominal, without sales. Oats—The market has been very active, and prices are better, with No 1 going at 52@52½c; No 2 at 51c; seller October at 51c. White Oats brought 52½@53c. Michigan Oats firm at 51c. Mill Feed has been very dull. We quote Bran at $20 00 per ton; shorts at $21 00; fine middlings $28 00. Corn meal a shade higher at $31 00. $32 00. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and and $26 50 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 15½c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 16c for prime in bbls and 16½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—7@7½c for beef and @6½c for mutton per lb. Butter—30c for fresh roll, 28c for fresh in kegs and 20@22c for common lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, dull at 65c; Early Rose, dull at 60c, and 40c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs. 13½@14c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 175c for large white; 200c for small white; 225c for Navy white, per bushel. Peas, 150c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 12½@13c; dressed chickens, 11@12c per per lb; ducks, 10@11c; geese, dressed, 9@10c per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.—; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $23; Butternut, $30@$35; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $30; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, September 26—Wheat—No 1 Milwaukee Club, 118@120c; extra white Michigan, 131c. Corn 94c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 28.—9:45 A. M.—Wheat weak; No. 1, 101c; No. 2, 94½c cash; 92½c seller October; 91½c seller November. Receipts, 94,000 bu; shipments, 116,000 bu.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28.—Nothing doing, except sales 3,600 bushels No 2 mixed western corn in lots at 89@90c. Freights lower; wheat, 8½c; corn, 7½c.

DETROIT, Sept. 28.—Wheat dull and lower; extra at 117c; No 1 112½@113c; No 2 111c; No 1 amber 102c. Corn quiet and firm; 90c bid for No 1 mixed. Oats quiet; No 1 mixed 51c. Barley firm; State at $2 10@2 25. Freights unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; red, 100@108c; white, 110@115c. Corn quiet at 85@86c. Oats firm at 51@57c. Cotton dull and lower at 15½c. Whiskey firm at 103c. Pork and lard nominal. Bulk shoulders lower at 9c; sides nominal. Bacon dull; held at 10½, 10½, and 16½c.

CLEVELAND, September 26—Wheat dull and lower; 1 red, 110c; No 2 do, 104c. Corn dull and lower; high-mixed, shelled, 84c; low-mixed, 83c; ears on track, 80@81c. Oats steady; No 1 State, 54c; No 2 do, 52c; No 1, seller October, 52½c. Petroleum—standard white in car lots, 9½c; Ohio State test to 150 deg., 11½c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat a shade higher; No 3 fall at 104c; No 2 do at 115@115½. Corn slow at 83c. Oats quiet at 52@53c on track. Barley unchanged. Rye quiet 90@95c. Whiskey firm at 104c. Pork lower at $23 75. Bacon unchanged at 10½c, 15½c, 15½c and 16½c. Lard steady; summer 11c. Hogs dull; medium $5 00@5 25; bacon, $5 50@6 40; butchers' $6 50@7 00; receipts, 5,565 head; shipments, 3,335 head.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Wheat easier for cash at 86½c; steady for seller October at 83½c. Corn firmer at 82c cash; 81½c seller October; 73c seller the year. Oats firm at 50c cash; 49c seller October. Barley quiet at 102@105c cash. Whiskey steady at 103c. Pork dull and lower at $21 87@22 00 cash; $17 70 seller the year. Lard dull and lower at $11 50 seller the year. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull and lower at $6 00@7.15 for common to choice; receipts 9,500 head.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—Flour in moderate demand; Northwest extra family, $6 25@7 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio extra family, $5 75@6 50, high grades, $8 00@8 75. Wheat—red, 115@122c; amber, 123@125c; white, 136@140c. Rye held at 10c. Corn unsettled; western mixed, 105c. Oats less active; mixed, 61@62c. Petroleum steady; refined, 112c; crude, 8½@8¾c in barrels and 4½@4½c in bulk. Whisky steady at 107c. Butter—western prime, 32c; do fair to good, 28@30c; common, 22c. Cheese active; western Reserve, 12¼@13½c; half skins, 10@11c.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Flour steady; $4 00@4 50 western superfine; $5 00@5 50 extra; $5 50@6 25 family. Wheat—No. 1 red and amber western, 125c; No 2 do, 122@123c; No 3 do, 115@117c; white western, 120@130c; rejected do, 112@114c. Corn dull; mixed western offered at 93c. Oats unchanged; mixed western, 62@64c; do white, 65@66c. Rye dull at 96@100c. Hay unchanged at $18@$19. Provisions heavy; Mess Pork, $24. Bulk Meats—shoulders, packed, 10@10½c; clear rib sides, 13c. Bacon—shoulders, 10½@10¾c; clear rib sides, 15½@15½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 14@16c. Lard, refined, 15½c. Petroleum—4¾@4¾c. Butter—western firm; choice 30c; fair to good, 21@27c. Coffee, fair to prime Rio, 17@20c. Whiskey firm at 108c.

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The sales are large; buyers and sellers quite indifferent about operating. The business of the week rather exceeded the expectation. The demand was principally for medium fleeces. Pulled, good and extra difficult to find, as nearly all the leading houses are bare of this description. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, treble extra, 51@60c; Michigan fleeces, 50@55c; Western and other fleeces, 45@52c; washed combing and delaine, 55@62c; washed and unmerchantable fleeces, 25c; unwashed combing and delaine, 42½@50c; tub washed, 52@[illegible]; scoured, 37½@[illegible]c; noils, 23@46c; super and extra pulled, 40@55c; Spring California, 20@42c; shearing, 30@35c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Wool, market firmer, and stock scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Western Virginia double extra and above, 55@56c; extra, 54@55c; medium, 56@57c; coarse, 50c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 47@51c; medium, 54@55c; coarse, 48@50c; combing washed, 60@65c; combing unwashed, 42@43c; Canada combing, 62@65c; fine unwashed, 34@36c; coarse and medium unwashed, 38@40c; tub washed, 55@60c; extra and merino pulled, 45@48c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 45@48c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Beef cattle—Market dull; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 00@7 50; fair to good, $5 75@6 50; common, $5 00@5 50 ♥ cwt. Sheep in fair demand at $4 50@6 00. Hogs rather lower at $10 25@11 50. Sales, 3,400 beeves; 10,000 sheep; 6,000 hogs.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head. The market was dull and heavy, under a heavy run, especially for common grades; good to choice natives sold at $5 00@5 75; through Texans, $1 75@3 50; corn-fed, $4 50; shipments, 962 head. Hogs—Receipts, 1,000 head. The market was quiet and weak at $6 00@6 65 for common to good, and $6 75@7 15 for good to choice; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 400 head. The market was dull at $2 50@4 50.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Sept. 28.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 2,057 head, making the total supply for the week 7,061 head. No business was done to-day at all; no buyers on hand yet. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 6,525 head, making the total supply for the week 15,418 head. Philadelphia $8 00@8 25; Yorkers, $6 90@7 15. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 12,000 head, making the total supply for the week 12,000 head. Best, $5 00@5 50; medium, $4 [illegible]; common, $3 00@4 00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 5,800 head, making the total supply for the same week 10,270 head, against 10,540 head the same time last week. The market was dull and closed weak at a decline of ¼@½c ♥ lb, the largest falling off being on inferior and common native cattle. The extreme range was 7½c for less than fair, to dress 56 lbs, a large number paid 10c, but few for [illegible] 56 lbs, to dress 58 lbs. [illegible] Lambs—Receipts to-day, 10,6[illegible] head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head the same time last week. The supply is large, and prices have dropped [illegible] [illegible] extra at [illegible], and lambs from [illegible]. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 11,800 head, making the total supply for the week 31,[illegible] head, against [illegible] head the same time last week. Live hogs were quoted at [illegible]. Dressed [illegible] and closed at [illegible] for grass-fed and [illegible] for corn-fed.